PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 7-8, 1982

Jets Strike West Beirut; PLO Accepts Exit Plan

Some Details Undecided On Peacekeeping Force

BEIRUT - Heavy fighting broke out again Friday and Israeli jets struck in West Beirut close to the headquarters of Lebanon's pre-mier, as Palestinian guerrillas anmier, as Palestinian guerrillas an-nounced final agreement had been Other reports said Mr. Arafat reached on the mechanics and his senior aides are expected stable of their evacuation from West Beirut

Fifteen minutes after warning residents of the besieged city to flee for their lives, Israeli tank forces drove along the Museum Road, the main crossing between East and West Beirut, behind an artillery barrage. The tanks encountered heavy opposition from

Residents of battered West Beirst are clinging to the last skreds of their samity. Page 2.

the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion along the Museum Road. The heavy fighting near the crossing point beside the National Museum died down after about an hour.

PLO officials said that final agreement has been reached with Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special-anyoy, on all major issues regarding the departure of guerrillas from Bearut and only a few de-

tails" need to be resolved.... Jamil Hilal, a PLO official, said the guerrillas' leader, Yasser Arafat, had agreed that two bat-talions of fighters — about 700 men — would leave West Beirut by sea to the Jordanian port of Aqaba before an advance French contingent of a multinational peace-

keeping force arrives. - The PLO "agreed in principle" to leave its heavy weaponry behind rather than turn it over to the Lebanese Army in the Bekaa Valley, which is controlled by Syria, he

He and another PLO official Zuhail Natur, said most of the 6,000 to 8,000 guerrillas would go overland on the Beirut-Damascus highway to Syria, then to other parts of the Arab world, most of Hussein of Jordan was reportedly

prepared to grant amnesty to the

throw his government. The pro-Iraqi fighters in the PLO would travel by sea to Aqaba along with some PLO guerrillas

to set up new headquarters in Tunis, where the Arab League is Mr. Hilal said Mr. Habib had already been given a timetable

specifying how many guerrillas would leave each day during the 15-day withdrawal operation. The timing of deployment of a multinational force and the length of its stay remained to be determined, PLO officials said. "The Palestmians, Lebanese and

Americans are all agreed, so it is up to the Israelis now," Mr. Hilal said. Mr. Habib suggested that final arrangements could be worked out by Friday, he said.

It has been agreed, Mr. Hilal said, that the French contingent

would be the first to arrive and the French soldiers would immediately take over PLO front-line positions. Then contingents would arrive from Italy, Greece the United States and possibly Canada, French officials in Paris said

they were willing to send French soldiers for a multinational force, but insisted that no troops would be sent until a cease-fire was de-President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros were

ent at conference between Mr. Habib and Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan to work out the final details of the evacuation operation. "The Palestinian exit from

Beirut is the core of the political settlement which we are working on." Mr. Wazzan said before the meeting. "We have reached near agreement and what we now need is implementation. I feel we have reached near a final agreement." Shortly after he spoke, Israeli combat planes struck the heart of West Beirur's commercial district and scored direct hits on two key PLO strongholds. Witnesses said a seven story building housing the headquarters of PLO's security finised on Page 2, Col. 3)



Hundreds of cars lined up, waiting to cross into East Beirut, at the Galerie Samaan Crossing.



Civilian residents ran past Israeli tanks at the Museum Crossing in their flight from West Beirut.

Israel Rejects U.S. and UN Calls for Easing of Beirut Siege

JERUSALEM - Israel, brushing aside U.S. and United Nations appeals, said Friday that it would not relax the siege of West Beirut and made a new threat to remove trapped Palestinian guerrillas by

Underlining the tough stand taken by the Cabinet Thursday night, the Foreign Ministry said that instead of heeding Washington's call to pull back its forces, Israel would try to convince the United States that it had to keep the military option open.

Meanwhile, at the United Na-tions in New York, the United States on Friday vetoed a Soviet resolution calling on all countries to halt arms shipments and mili-tary aid to Israel to punish it for refusing to pull back from West Beirut.

Government sources said earlier that while the Israeli Cabinet has

given more time to the diplomatic efforts of Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, it continues to believe that Israeli pressure is needed to get the Palestinian guerrillas out of Beirut.

Israel launched new air strikes on the Lebanese capital Friday, the first since Wednesday. President Reagan had appealed to Israel to halt the bombardment while negotiations continue on a peaceful Palestinian withdrawal.

Violations Reported An Israeli Army spokesman said the Palestine Liberation Organization had repeatedly violated the cease-fire agreement.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent a letter replying to a strongly worded message from Mr. Reagan that urged Israel to hold its fire in Lebanon.

Officials declined to disclose its contents but leaks to the Israeli press suggested that it basically re-

day night by the Cabinet A statement after the meeting made clear that Israel would not

allow the United Nations to send observers into Beirut to monitor cease-fires and would not pull back its forces to the positions they held last Sunday before the latest round of fighting. ln Washington, Larry M.

Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said Friday that the United States was renewing its call for Israel to withdraw to the positions it held on Aug. 1 "and to maintain a cease-fire which we think is essential for the peace process to go forward."

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Habib's mission again stood at a "critical

And Alan Romberg, a deputy State Department spokesman, said the United States has been made to the PLO that unless there

iterated the decisions made Thurs- is a prompt diplomatic resolution, "there is a real danger of military action" by Israeli forces.

In addition to refusing to pull back from Beirut and to allow UN observers into the city, the Cabinet rejected of earlier UN plans calling for a cease-fire and a helt to military activities in Lebanon.

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives. U.S. Ambassador Charles

Lichenstein said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settle-

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal. "Habib's efforts will collapse if

there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea

that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous." he added. Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William

Brown, the U.S. charge d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib. Israel was skeptical of reports of a breakthrough in negotiations, a senior Foreign Ministry official

said, "It's probably one more at-

tempt by the PLO at a delaying tactic." he said.

Mr. Begin replied to Mr. Reagan that Mr. Habib was making no DIORTESS.

According to the press, Mr. Reagan wrote that Israel's military actions in Beirut were putting its relations with the United States in the balance.

Meanwhile, an opinion poll published Friday showed Israeli public support for the war in Lebanon has dropped from 83 percent to 76 percent over the past month.

Nicaragua Breaks Relations

MANAGUA (AP) - Nicaragua has announced that it was breaking diplomatic relations with Israel "in view of the grave circum-stances occurring in the Middle East, specifically the genocide of

Tentative Steel Accord Reached, But Major U.S. Firm Opposes It

WASHINGTON — U.S. and European Economic Community negotiators announced Friday that they had reached an agreement to end a trade dispute by limiting West European steel exports to the United States.

The agreement still has to be approved by EEC member countries and the steel industries in Europe and the United States. However, David Roderick, the

chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., rejected the agreement. "We believe the negotiated proposal is neither fair nor equitable and to accept it would condone a continuation of massive subsidies by European governments," Mr. Roderick said

in a statement U.S. Steel's decision was seen as a major threat to the accord, which was contingent on the withdrawal by U.S. industry of unfair trade

complaints against the EEC and its member nations. The American specialty steel indistry advisory group also rejected

The negotiators did not release details of the accord, but U.S. and Common Market sources said it would limit Enropean steel exports to 5.8 percent of the American

European exports accounted for 6.4 percent of the steel sold in the United States, or about 6 million metric tons. This compared with 3.8 million metric tons in 1980.

In exchange for the agreement, U.S. companies would be expected to withdraw suits they have filed against Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Nether-lands and West Germany. According to trade sources, the agreement would take effect in Oc-

tober and extend through 1985. [A European official said it had been decided that the two sides would try to reach a separate agreement on pipes and tubes by the middle of September, The Associated Press reported. Tube and pipe account for almost one-fourth of European steel exports to the

The official identified the prodncts covered by the accord as hot rolled sheet and strip, cold rolled sheet, plate, structurals, wire rods, hot rolled bars, coated sheet, tin plate, rails, stainless steel sheet and strip, and stainless steel plate.]

The agreement was announced in a statement released by Com-merce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and two EEC officials, Etienne Davignon of Belgium and Wilhelm Haferkamp of West Germany.

ment would be a major step toward ending the constant litigation and dispute over trade in steel, which has been a source of constant irritation between the European Community and the U.S. for many years," the statement

Without the agreement, anti-dumping suits could have resulted in formal imposition of punitive U.S. duties against European steel products. The Commerce Depart-ment already has issued a preliminary finding that nine nations, including seven in the Common Market, had unfairly subsidized the exports

In London, a spokesman for the state-owned British Steel Corp. called the tentative agreement a favorable development. If the agreement is ratified, the U.S. market would not be closed to the company, as it may have been by stiff anti-dumping duties, he said.

In Paris, a spokesman for the French Industry Ministry said the accord was welcome because it put an end to unnecessary commercial squabbling, but he added that France was still unhappy about U.S. allegations of steel dumping.



Red Cross workers carried away victims of the Israeli air strikes Friday on West Beirut.

Israeli Cautions U.S. On Imposing Sanctions

By Edward Walsh and William Claiborne

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM -- Imposition of

sanctions against Israel by the United States would backfire and produce a strong reaction by Israel that could make the siege of Beirut "look like peaunts," a senior Israeli official said Friday. Saying that U.S. efforts to re-

strain Israeli military pressure on the Palestinian guerrillas trapped inside West Beirut were undermining the chances of a peaceful resolution of the Lebanon crisis, the official said that those in the Reagan administration who favored sanctions against Israel seri-ously misunderstand Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Reaction on the Ground

"It will have a contrary effect and America will lose all of its leverage," he said. "Then what Israel will do is unpredictable, but it could make Beirut look like pea-

The official noted that previous U.S. efforts to exert pressure on Israel produced only verbal responses, such as the tongue-lashing Mr. Begin gave to the U.S. ambas-

sador last year after the adminis-tration suspended the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel following the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

"This time we are at war, and there is no doubt the reaction will be on the ground," he warned. "It will be very painful." The official, who was inter-

viewed on condition he not be identified by name, was clearly anxious to deliver the warning to administration officials in Washington, including President Reagan, who have been expressing mounting anger and frustration over the latest military moves into West Beirut.

The official declined to specify what he meant by a reaction "on the ground," but he clearly meant to imply some form of military action in the region, and he appeared to be alluding to the presence of Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley

In addition to demanding the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters from Lebanon, Israel has said its invasion forces will withdraw only vhen there has been an agreement that all foreign forces leave the

country. At the same time that the warning on sanctions was being delivered, Israeli officials briefing foreign correspondents explicitly rejected Mr. Reagan's demand for a pullback by Israeli forces to the lines they held before the latest in-

cursion into key points in the city. Arguing that the only hope for a peaceful withdrawal of the PLO forces lies with Israel's continued threat to exercise its "military option," the officials said that an Israeli withdrawal would mean the immediate collapse of the negotia-

tions being conducted by a special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib.

Link to Negotiations

"They must know that if they do not leave peacefully they will be taken out by force," the officials said of the guerrillas. "Whatever slim chance there is that the PLO will leave, it would be by way of pressure on the ground."

A senior official predicted Fri-day that if there was no progress in the negotiations in the next "two or three days," Israel would launch a new, possibly larger assault on West Beirut.

Senior officials held out little hope that the mission by Mr. Habib would succeed. Asked about reports of PLO willingness to leave the city, they said Israel had received no reports to that effect from Mr. Habib and had no indications that "there is anything se-

U.S. Unemployment Rises to 9.8% Increase in July Follows 3 Months of Little Change

The Senate extended unemploy-

the number of unemployed has

Some economists caution that unemployment could well climb even higher, despite some signs that a modest recovery from the recession is beginning — or is about to begin. Employers usually are slow to rehire workers until a

recovery is well under way. the highest," said David Ernst, a vice president at the consulting firm of Evans Economics in Washington. He suggested that the unemployment rate would rise for the next couple months, "then hover around 10 for a while because of

the slow recovery.

cast last month that unemployment will be over 9 percent at year-end and will average just be-low 8.5 percent in 1983. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who has been willing to acknowledge discouraging economic signs in the past, said recently that he does not believe the jobless rate will reach 10 percent.

Responding to the latest figures, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said President Reagan remains deeply concerned about unemployment but believes that enactment of his economic program will provide a permanent solution. Mr. Speakes also said that unemployment is a "lagging indicator," one that runs behind other signs of the economy's

Canada's unemployment rate also rose in July. In Ottawa, Statistics Canada reported Friday that the rate surged to 11.8 percent from June's 10.9 percent. The number of unemployed climbed to a record 1,386,000 last month, up 66 percent from a year earlier. July was the lith consecutive month of declines in employment.

■ The House rejected a resolution calling for an immediate freeze in nuclear weapons development. The vote, al-though very close, was regarded as an important White

INSIDE

House victory. Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini is expected to resign Saturday following the with-drawal of the Socialist Party from the five-party govern-ment coalition. Page 2.

■ Trading in the Mexican peso ground to a virtual halt after the government introduced a two-tier exchange system seen as an effective de-

■ MONDAY: A special supplement reports on Pakistan.

Poles Begin Pilgrimage

United Press Internation WARSAW — Tens of thousands of Poles set out Friday on a 150mile pilgrimage to the shrine of the Black Madonna at Czestochowa. The pilgrimage, an annual event, will last nine days. The first pilgrimage took place in 1711 when catizens walked to Czestochowa to entreat the Madonna to stop an epidemic in the city.

Latin America Struggles With Debt

Plight Raises Question About How Loans Affect Politics

By Stanley Meisler Los Angeles Times Service
RIO DE JANEIRO — At the be-

ginning of the century, President Theodore Roosevelt fretted over the increasing failure of Latin American governments to pay their debts to European banks. He feared that European rulers would send their troops to collect the money and make a mockery of

English gunboats had already bombarded Venezuela to force payment of debts. So Roosevelt decided that the United States would have to act as a policeman, keeping its poor-risk neighbors solvent and honest. After the Dominican Republic went bankrupt in 1904, Roosevelt intervened, sending U.S. tax officials to the Caribbean island to collect cus-

When the revenue-collecting system in the Dominican Republic believe it may be the first to dewas threatened by civil strife, Presidents William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson sent Marines to restore order. By 1916, the Domin-

toms revenue for European bank-

the failure to pay bank debts led to the Marine landing in Haiti in 1915 to save the gold in the Central Bank. No one expects the United

States to dispatch its Marines to Latin America these days to straighten out finances. But it is true that the world's bankers, in less than a decade, have lavished the Monroe Doctrine. German and loans of incredible size on some countries in Latin America, and there are great fears that some of the loans may never be paid back.

Brazil's government and private businesses owe \$71 billion to foreign bankers, more than any other country in the world, according to the latest unofficial estimates. Mexico owes \$70 billion, Argentina \$36 billion, Venezuela \$19 bilhon, Chile \$15 billion and Peru \$10 billion. Costa Rica, with a debt of \$2.6 billion, is in deep financial trouble, and some analysts

As these countries, in a worldwide recession, struggle to sell as much as they can to earn foreign ican Republic was under U.S. mili-exchange to pay back these debts

tary occupation. In a similar way, and borrow even more money to meet payments, serious questions are being raised as to what the bankers have wrought. Some Latin Americans insist that the economic problems caused by excessive borrowing encourages the establishment of repressive governments.

Other analysts, however, believe the bankers themselves are in far more trouble than the borrowers and see history repeating itself. In the 19th century, Barings, a

British bank, poured money into the booming economy of Argentina. But government corruption soon undermined the confidence of investors in the economy, a phe nomenon that the bankers had not counted on, and the Argentines, caught in bankruptoies, could not pay back the loans. All the banks of Britain formed a committee under the leadership of Lord Rothschild to raise £17 million and rescue Barings from collapse.

In his recent book, "The Moneylenders," the British jour-nalist Anthony Sampson wrote that, since the early 1970s, bankers

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

rious in all this talk."

market for three years. Last year,

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Unemployment in July climbed to 9.8 percent, setting another post-World War II record, the government reported Friday. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate had held nearly steady

ment spokesman said, "The employment situation data released today show little labor market strength in July." The department said that about 10.8 million Americans were officially unemployed and looking for lobs last month, about 360,000 more than in June. About 1.5 milion others have given up on trying

through spring, rising from 9.4 per-

cent in April to 9.5 percent in May

and June. Summing up the newest

figures, however, a Labor Depart-

vorted last month. July's jobless rate for adult nales rose to 8.8 percent. Unem-voloyment for blacks held steady at 1. 8.5 percent, although the jobless ate for black teen-agers declined lightly to 49.7 percent from 52.6

to get work the government re-

rercent in June. The current overall jobless rate is the highest since the 9.9 percent for all of 1941, at the end of the Depression. In the past 13 months, the unemployment rate has risen from 7.2 percent to 9.8 percent and

ment benefits, then approved more cuts in spending. Page 3.

grown by 2.9 million.

"I think about 10 percent will be

The Reagan administration fore-

House in U.S. Rejects Nuclear Arms Freeze, **Backs Geneva Process**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — The House rejected a resolution Thursday calling for an immediate freeze in production, deployment and testing of nuclear weapons after hav-ing been repeatedly warned that such a measure would interfere with U.S.-Soviet arms negotia-

Instead, by a vote of 204 to 202, adopted a substitute resolution endorsing ongoing strategic arms talks in Geneva to achieve "an equitable and verifiable agreement which freezes strategic forces at equal and substantially reduced

Fifty-three Democrats voted with 151 Republicans for the sub-

Although the margin was narrow, the vote was an important victory for the White House, which had lobbied intensely against the freeze resolution since the measure was adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in June. Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, led the forces supporting the freeze.

Reagan Calls

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said that up to the last moment Mr. Reagan was making calls to House members still undecided on the is-

Mr. Reagan said the House action "provides strong support for our negotiators" in Geneva. He said it "signals to the Soviet Union the American people's determination to seek peace through arms control agreements that will effec-tively reduce the nuclear arsenals

Before the vote on the freeze res-olution, Rep. William S. Broom-field, Republican of Michigan, the principal sponsor of the substitute resolution, read a letter from Mr. Reagan saying that adoption of the freeze would give Soviet negotiators in Geneva an impression that the United States would settle for less than it has already pronosed in the arms negotiations.

Neither of the resolutions considered by the House was binding. on the floor.

but the issue was debated at length because of the grass roots interest in a freeze that has swept the Unit-

ed States in recent months.
On the House floor, the debate boiled down to a question of whether a freeze should come before or after negotiations on re-duced levels of nuclear arms. Those who favored a freeze ar-

gued that there was strategic parity between the superpowers: that is, that the Soviet Union and the United States had roughly comparable nuclear strategic forces. Op-ponents of the freeze echoed Mr. Reagan's view that the Soviet Union had a margin of strategic superiority over the United States and that a buildup was required so that a freeze would not place the nation in a militarily disadvantageous po-

Hiroshima Bombing

Rep. Broomfield, in his closing argument, insisted that the freeze solution would actually lock nuclear arsenals into place at higher levels than a freeze farther in the

In adopting the committee-ap-proved freeze, he said, the House would in effect "repudiate the president's initiative in strategic arms reduction talks just as they

are getting off the ground."
The floor fight occurred on the eve of the 37th anniversary of the tomic bombing of Hiroshima in World War II and a week after the House had authorized a \$197-billion military budget, which included funds for new strategic weapons such as the B-1 bomber and the MX intercontinental ballistic mis-

Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, insisted that reductions must come first and a freeze, perhaps, later. "If we freeze now, we are freezing with their hands at our throat," he said. "And I'd rather that they take their hands down and back up some, and then

A much more general arms control proposal that does not call for a freeze in place has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is uncertain whether it will ever come to a vote

Russians Retaliate Over Glen Cove. Bar U.S. Envoys From Beach Area

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The State Department has announced that the Soviet Union has barred U.S. diplomats stationed in Moscow from a swimming area along the Moskva and Volga Rivers. The area is a favorite with diplomats stationed in the Soviet capital.

The decision by Moscow was made 10 days after the city of Glen Cove, N.Y., reaffirmed its decision to bar Soviet diplomats from its golf courses, tennis courts and beaches.

A spokesman for the State Department, Joseph W. Reap, said: "We regret this decision on the part of Soviet authorities. Neither side can benefit from an escalation of mutual restrictions on each other's diplomats.

In May, the Glen Cove City Council voted to deny Soviet diplomats the use of the town's recreational facilities. The Russians own a 49-room mansion in Glen Cove and local officials accused on on teleni calls and other communications related to Long Island's hightechnology and defense industries. The officials have also complained about the tax-free status of the Soviet property.

The U.S. Embassy rents a dacha for its personnel on a wooded seven-acre estate near the Bay of Joys, a widening-out of a canal linking the Moskva and Volga Rivers, about 15 miles north of the

U.S. Revokes Soviet Newsman's Credentials

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The State Department revoked the press credentials of Melor Sturua, a Soviet correspondent for the government newspaper Izvestia in retaliation for expulsion of a Newsweek reporter from the Soviet Union.

It said that Mr. Sturua, who is on home leave in Moscow, would not be accredited again until the Kremlin restored the credentials of the Newsweek correspondent, Andrew Nagorski.

Copenhagen Lawyer Evasive On Ad Showing Danish King

Mr. Bergstrom's name appeared in Friday's issue of the Interna-

tional Herald Tribune at the bottom of a full-page photograph of the Danish King Christian X. "Denmark, October 1943. Don't

other text Gunnar Homann, a Copenhagen attorney who said he repre-

Earthquake Hits Aleutians

United Press International
GOLDEN, Colo. — A moderate
earthquake struck the Andreanof Islands in the Aleutians Thursday, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. The quake was centered about 40 miles (65 kilometers) southeast of Adak Island and was felt on





COPENHAGEN — Who is Kurt about the man who the Herald Tri-Bergstrom, and why does he want the world to remember Denmark francs, or more than \$20,000, for

Hint at Meaning

"I am not allowed to put you in contact with my client," Mr. Homann said. He refused comment on Mr. Bergstrom's politics, profession, residence, nationality or anything else.

He would only hint at the advertisement's meaning indicating that it alluded to the escape from the Nazis of thousands of Danish Jews in 1943.

"You remember what happened on Oct. 23, 1943," he said. "I think it is a fact that the Jewish people at that time succeeded in getting away with somebody's help. It seems all right to remind the world

On the date Mr. Homann mentioned, the eve of a Berlin-ordered roundup of Danish Jews, thou-sands escaped to neutral Sweden. Many were smuggled out by the

Danish underground. Christian, grandfather of the current monarch. Queen Margrethe II, reigned during the occu-

A legend grew that he rode his horse through the streets of Co-

penhagen wearing the yellow Star of David the Nazis forced Jews to wear; Danes who lived through the war say it was wrong.

The photograph in the advertisement shows Christian on his horse, but no Star of David is visible.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® 5, rue Dounou, PARIS Just tell the toxi driver 'sank roo doe noo' or Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich or M/S Astor at sea

Unrest in East Africa Upsets U.S. Equations

Kenya Coup Attempt and Somalia Insurgency Underline Vulnerability

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service
NAIROBI — The stretch of Indian Ocean coastline that runs from the tip of Africa's

horn to southern Kenya is, through the prism of East-West rivalry, American turf. The region extends inland, too, to Sudan and, beyond to Uganda, to Zaire, spread across the continent's midriff. Further south from here, in Tanzania and Mozambique. the United States is not an ally, but the bas-

tion of "imperialism" that is treated with suspicion or hostility. Elsewhere in East Africa, Ethiopia is deemed a Soviet asset.

The lineup has remained constant since the last major realignment that began with Ethiopia's revolution in the mid-1970s. But the property transpared with an increase the last major realignment that began with Ethiopia's revolution in the mid-1970s. But the property transpared to the property tra recent upheavals, with an insurgency in Somalia and an attempted coup in Kenya this week, have reaffirmed an appraisal among Western officials here that the spheres of influence are not immutable.

Reassessment Under Way

In Kenya's case, particularly, the failed at-tempt by low-ranking air force personnel to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi has, the analysts said, forced a reassessment in the West of a nation once viewed as a model of political stability that somehow stood apart from the rest of Africa's economic

deprivation and sputtering unrest.

The rebellion here involved air force units based just outside Nairobi and at the northern settlement of Nanyuki. Mr. Moi, who is the current chairman of the Organization of

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ROME — Giovanni Spadolini,

Italy's first premier since World

War II from outside of the Chris-tian Democratic Party, is expected

to resign Saturday following the withdrawal Friday of the Socialist

Party from the five-party govern-ment coalition, political sources

The government's seven Social-ist ministers decided Thursday

night to quit the coalition to pro-

test a parliamentary defeat of fi-

nancial measures decided by the

lower house of Parliament, rejected Wednesday by a vote of 223 to 198 a Socialist tax bill that was

part of a government austerity

package to trim the 1982 deficit,

stimated at the equivalent of \$47

At least 30 coalition-party depu-

ties joined the opposition in the se-cret vote that defeated the mea-

The Socialist Party leader, Betti-no Craxi, accused members of the

other coalition parties of reneging

on a commitment to vote for the

program, thus "violating precise

Renew Attack

On W. Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

forces, known as "Squad 17," was flattened. Red Cross rescue teams

said 10 were killed and 25 wound-

ed; the Palestine Liberation Organization put the number of people killed or wounded at 250.

Israeli jets also struck the 30-story

Murr Tower, an office building un-

der construction used by the PLO

because it overlooks the Green Line dividing the Moslem West and Christian East sectors of

Guerrillas fired barrages of anti-aircraft fire at the incoming Israeli

Refugees, camped out in tents at the nearby Public Gardens, scram-bled for cover as bombs began fall-

ing nearby. Friday's raids shattered a lull

that followed Israel's devastating assault Wednesday on West

Beirut. According to Lebanese au-thorities, at least 250 persons were killed in the assault Wednesday

and 670 were wounded. Israel said

19 of its soldiers had been killed

During a lull in fighting, an esti-mated 12,000 of about 500,000 ci-

vilian residents fled to countryside

refugee centers across the Galerie

Samaan checkpoint, the only route

open Friday from West to East

West Beirut was deprived of wa-

ter and electricity for the 12th straight day with no sign that Isra-

el was prepared to ease its block-

ade before the Palestinians left the

city. There is also a shortage of

A UN report warned Friday

that typhoid and paratyphoid could spread quickly if water is not soon restored. Most of the children

are already ravaged by diarrhea, the UN Disaster Relief Organiza-

Jordanian Annesty Expected

AMMAN (WP) — King Hussein of Jordan is prepared to

grant amnesty to Palestinian guer-rillas who once tried to topple his throne if that will facilitate a

peaceful evacuation of the PLO

guerrillas, according to palace and

sand guerrillas in Beirut who hold

Jordanian passports or residency papers and who have been on the

rolls of the security forces since September. 1970, when the King Hussein expelled the PLO from Amman, after they sought to take control of the city much as they have done since in West Berrut.

The king who will celebrate his

30th anniversary on the Jordanian throne next week, promised to take

in 1,800 to 2,500 Palestinians from

Beirut when he met with Mr. Ha-

In discussions in the capital Friday, officials said an amnesty could be offered to several thou-

government officials.

and 84 wounded.

Israeli Jets

agreements among the parties of

"Under these conditions, the

28-member Cabinet last Saturday. The Chamber of Deputies, the African Unity, announced to diplomats Thursday that he would not be attending what was to have been the opening session of the group's annual summit conference. The meeting, this year, is being held in Tripoli, Libya, but has not so far been able to muster

The absence of the quorum was cited by Mr. Moi as his reason for staying home, but some Western officials here said it seemed

NEWS ANALYSIS the Kenyan leader would prefer not to leave

the country at a time of continuing nervous-ness following the rebellion. The strategic impact of the rebellion is still being assessed by Western embassies here. But one assumption is that, in both Kenya and Somalia. Western influence will register short-term gains because of the recent unrest but cannot count on maintaining its sway

indefinitely.

In Somalia, the United States has airlifted arms supplies to President Mohammed Siad Barre to help him counter an insurgency involving anti-government rebels, reportedly supported by Ethiopian regulars and fi-nanced in part by Libya. The military de-liveries, according to Western analysts who asked not to be further identified, will probably augment Washington's clout with the

Somali government.

In Kenya, the officials said, suspicion among Mr. Moi's colleagues that his removal would have been welcomed by Moscow will probably reinforce the Nairobi government's

Italian Premier Is Expected to Resign

Bettino Craxi

panies a 30-day grace period, and

they do not pay interest. The oil industry claimed that the bill would add the equivalent of \$825 million to their costs for the year.

The expected fall of the 13-

month-old government, Italy's 41st

since the war, would inaugurate a new period of political and eco-

nomic instability for the country.

Mr. Spadolini, leader of the

Giovanni Spadolini

country is literally ungovernable,"

The Chamber of Deputies voted

against the measure that would have made petroleum companies pay taxes within 15 days of distrib-

uting products to retailers and would have forced them to pay in-terest rates of 18 percent on un-

paid taxes during the grace period.

The present law gives the com-

leanings toward Washington, with which it has a military access agreement permitting U.S. warships to use the port of Mombasa. The United States is also training some units of the Kenyan Army which, apparently, remained loyal in the coup.

The longer-term assessment, however, is beset by doubts, largely because Kenya's stable image has been broken.

The upheaval focused unaccustomed attention on the economic and tribal strains in

Kenyan society that could undermine its long-term stability as a strategic counter for the West. With a population growth rate of 4 percent, and limited available land, the forecast among Western analysts is for continuing tensions emanating from migration to the cities and difficulties in growing enough food for the entire nation, whose population is forecast to increase from 16 million to 32 million over the next 16 years.

A similar question mark hangs over the ethnic balance in a nation that has been dominated by the Kikuyu people since independence from Britain in 1963.

Kenya's founding president, Jomo Kenyatta, belonged to the Kikuyu group and, although Mr. Moi belongs to the small Tugen tribe, much of the influence in his government is rooted in the Kikuyu hiergovernment is rooted in the Kikryu hier-archy established by Mr. Kenyatta, Kenyan

Largely left out of the upper echelons of government are the Luo people who claim to be the nation's most populous group — an assertion disputed by the government.

Party, reported to President San-dro Pertini on the crisis. The pre-

mier is expected to hand in his resignation after a Cabinet meeting

The two main coalition partners—the dominant Christian Demo-

crats and the Socialists -- have

been involved in a long power struggle that has brought the gov-ernment near to collapse twice this year. Although the Socialists had

only 10 percent of the popular

vote, they are the second largest

party in the government. Their support has been essential to give

the Christian Democrats a parlia-

mentary majority over the Com-

munists, the second largest party in the nation. The other parties in the Cabinet are the Social Demo-

crats, the Republicans and the Lib-

The Christian Democrats, forced

to cede the premiership to Mr. Spadolini in June of last year fol-

lowing a scandal over the secret

Masonic lodge Propaganda Due, are opposed to early elections, not due before 1983. But the Socialists

believe that the 30 coalition depu-

ties who voted against the financial measures were Christian Dem-

ocrats, fully aware that this could

spell the end of the government.

Saturday, the sources said.

OAU Still Unable to Hold Meeting TRIPOLI—Libya announced Friday that 31 nations were represented here for an Organization of African Unity summit meeting that failed to open Thursday because of a boycott by 18 states.

The number still fell short of the two-thirds quorum of 34 required for the annual summit conference to take place. The boycott followed the admission earlier this year of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed by the Polisario guerrillas fighting Merocco for control of

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Picks New Economic Adviser

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan on Friday selected Martin S. Feldstein, an economics professor at Harvard University, to replace Murray L. Weidenbaum as chairman of the Council of Economic Advis-

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Feldstein, 42, will take a two-year

leave of absence from Harvard, where he has taught since 1967, according to a White House statement. He is president of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a member of the National Productivity Advisory

Committee and the president's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control in Government. Mr. Weidenbaum resigned last month to return to Wash-

ington University in Saint Louis to teach economics.

The three members of the council interpret economic data for the president and work with the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget in drawing up economic advice for the chief executive.

the Western Sahara. In what was regarded as a last-minute attempt to entice more nations to come to Tripoli, Libya said in a communique that the Saharans would not take part in the planned conference; the Nigerian-sponsored compromise was worked out last week by foreign ministers in Tripoli.

Corsica to Vote Sunday for Assembly

AJACCIO, Corsica — Against a backdrop of increased bombings of government buildings, the residents of this French island vote Sunday for a regional assembly and their first real measure of independence

from Paris in 213 years.

The government of President François Mitterrand has made regiona decentralization a key part of its political strategy. Corsica, plagued by separatist violence in recent years, was chosen as the first region to undergo the experiment of limited local autonomy. France's 21 other

regions will not vote for assembles for at least two years.

Explosions leading up to the election have caused no injuries but have damaged a number of commercial and government buildings. The police say the bombings are apparently the work of a splinter group of the National Liberation Front of Corsica.

S. African Rebels Sentenced to Death

PRETORIA - Three members of the outlawed African National Congress, which is pledged to overthrow white rule in South Africa by force, were sentenced to death Friday for rocket and grenade attacks on three police stations.

The three men, Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motaung, 27, were convicted Wednesday in a provincial Supreme Court of high treason, four murder charges and 16 other counts. Four persons died and 10 were injured in the attacks.

which took place last year.

The defendants' lawyer, Jack Unterhalter, had argued for leniency. saying the men were not common criminals but were dedicated to fighting for the freedom of their people. The defendants admitted taking part in the attacks on the Moroka and Orlando police stations in the black township of Soweto and the Wonderboomport police station near Preto-

U.S., Bonn Discuss Moving Troops

BONN - West Germany and the United States are negotiating on U.S. plans to redeploy several Army brigades closer to the border with East Germany, the West German government reported Friday.

Lothar Ruchl, a government spokesman, said the two sides differed over financing of the "master restationing plan," which Washington says will bolster NATO's forward defense. He said senior U.S. and West German officials would meet in Bonn next month to debate the findings of a study on the plan.

The daily Frankfurter Rundschau said the plan involved moving brigades from Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Mannheim between 1985 and 1995. President Reagan will discuss the issue with Chancellor Helmut schmidt if Bonn does not agree to make a financial contribution, it said.

Agency Withdraws Benzene Finding

WASHINGTON - An international health agency has withdrawn a finding that legally acceptable amounts of benzene may cause cancer. The withdrawal came after a federal official and chemical industry representatives urged the group not to make such assessments.

Richard Adamson, director of the National Cancer Institute's division of cancer prevention, asked the International Agency for Research on Cancer to delay any attempt to evaluate the amount of suspected carcinogens that should be considered unsafe. Mr. Adamson acted after dis-Manufacturers Association.

The international agency recently published a paper on benzene that deleted a key reference to a government study, which had been approved by its own panel of scientists, in which 17 factory workers died after exposure to tiny amounts of benzene. The workers were said to have been exposed to the legal limit of 10 parts of benzene for every million

U.S. Agency Backs Breeder Reactor

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission voted Thursday to allow the administration to speed up construction of the \$3.2-billion Clinch River breeder reactor in Tennessee.

The panel agreed to permit the Department of Energy to bypass normal licensing requirements and to begin initial construction as early as next week at the site in Oak Ridge, Tenn. The commission rejected two similar exemption bids by the administration earlier this year.

The National Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club, environmental groups that oppose the project, said they would seek immediate court action to block the commission's decision. Supporters of the

project called the decision a victory for the administration, which wants to build an experimental plutonium-fueled reactor at the site. The reactor would produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes

Marcos Foes Urge Transitional Rule

MANILA — The largest overt opposition group in the Philippines said Friday that a transitional government without President Ferdinand E. Marcos was the only way of saving the country from either military rule Former Sen. Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist

Democratic Organization, which groups established critics of the Marcos administration, said that active opponents of the government were be-coming increasingly radical. With Mr. Marcos having no designated successor, Mr. Laurel said, "we have decided to press for the immediate implementation of our proposal for a transition or caretaker govern-

But he acknowledged that the 64-year-old Philippine leader, in power for almost 17 years, held the key to any such move. "We are still under one-man rule," he said. "The consent of one man is all that is needed."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Shattered Beirut Clings to Last Shreds of Sanity

target in their sights and shot."
The attacks against the ambas-

sador's residence in West Beirut

ended Wednesday after a protest

from the Foreign Ministry was de-

livered to the Israeli ambassador in

Paris, the officials said. The em-

bassy was damaged less seriously

in bombardments later Wednesday

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service
BEIRUT — West Beirut's civil-

ing to palace sources.

The one condition for their en-

according to Adnan Abu

try, however, was that they come to Jordan "without guns" just as any other Jordanian is required to

French Embassy Attack

PARIS (UPI) - French diplo-

Odeh, information minister.

ian population emerged from their homes, shelters and basements Thursday morning to survey the damage like people who had been hit by an earthquake. Gingerly. they picked through the rubble around their apartments, never knowing when the next tremor would hit.

Wednesday's Israeli bombardment seems to have left many residents of West Beirut chinging to the last shreds of their sanity. For the first time since the war began, the Israelis dropped any pretense of trying to distinguish between civilian and military tar-

saying that the Israelis have under-taken a campaign of terror to force them to flee to the Christian east-ern half of the capital. They cite as evidence the number of buildings hit by shellfire around West Beirut's central Hamra Street which is far from any Palestine Liberation Organization positions.

According to the state-run Beirut Radio, Wednesday's bornbardment left more than 300 civilians dead. The lesson was clear: There is no safety anymore in PLO-controlled West Beirut.

Rescuers dug through the wreckage of a seven-story building flattened Friday by Israeli bombs.

bib in London a week ago, accord- mats in Beirut believe Israeli artil- sy and that the Israelis "had the

lery attacks that wrecked the am-

France has co-sponsored a UN

resolution calling for withdrawal of both Israeli and Palestinian

forces from Lebanon and negotia-

flags were flying almost all around their residence and nearby embas-

tions that include the PLO. in bombardments later We The diplomats said that French and was partly evacuated.

bassador's residence Wednesday were deliberate, Foreign Ministry

officials said Friday.

Institutions Hit

Hit Wednesday were the great landmarks and institutions of West Beirut. The Au-Nahar newspaper, which printed every day during the 1975-76 civil war, did not publish on Wednesday, its 50th anniversary. An Israeli phosphorous shell hit the building's fourth floor, sending a ball of chemical fire cascading down a hallway into the offices of Newsweek and United Press International. The orange chemical burns were visible around the door frames Thursday morning.

The Express Restaurant, where West Beirut's intellectuals often gathered, was hit, as were the headquarters of the prime minister, the central bank, the Ministry of Information and the two func-tioning luxury hotels, the Bristol

But the bombs and shells did West Beirur earlier in the siege of just hit well-known sites. A gas have returned because they could not just hit well-known sites. A gas station across from the Bristol was gutted by shellfire. A car was crushed flat by a slab of concrete blown off a building. A travel ageocy on Hamra Street was lackened by a phosphorous shell. And an apartment house near Beirut University College had the

top three floors biasted off.
"Yesterday, everybody got a
shell," a West Berrut resident said

The Israelis have repeatedly warned West Beirut's 500,000 civil-

Upper Classes Left

For the most part, however, those who left were from the upper and middle classes, people who have had savings to live on and possibly even a second home

But the poor and the lower-middie class — the taxi drivers, the government employees, the shop-keepers — have nowhere to go and no money to spend. Many who left

not afford the inflated prices in East Beirut.

As for the 125,000 Palestinian residents of West Beirut, they cannot leave even if they are civilians because the Christian militias will not allow them in East Beirut.

So they stay. Scraping together whatever they can, they hope to hold on until the crisis ends. The desperation can be seen in their eyes, especially when they grab re-porters and beg for a crumb of good news, anything that will give them hope that the end is near. Their lives are made all the more difficult by the Israeli blockade of fuel, food, water and electricity.

Everyone seems to be down to their last tomato, their final gallon of diesel fuel or their last jug of bottled water. bottled water.

The scene at the American University Hospital, which also was hit by shells Wednesday, was typi-

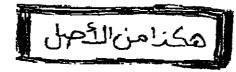
cal of what life in West Beirut has

A filthy basement was packed with people who came to the hos-

would provide them the safety that their homes would not. A baby, its head and arms burned, lay sleeping on a stretcher outside the emergency room. Nearby, armed men rushed about demanding that members of their families be treated. Pandemonium reigned. No one was in charge.

So it was all over West Beirut. The fabric of life appears to be slowly coming apart. Earlier in the siege it was possible for many peo-ple to at least maintain a daily routine of eating, sleeping and possi-bly even working a few hours. But now even that is gone and with it the measure of sanity that it pro-

The sense of having lost one's moorings is palpable. Outside the American University Hospital an old woman in a black dress and scarf was wandering aimlessly on the sidewalk. Every lew paces she stopped, adjusted her scarf and wagged her finger at the heavens. She walled "Yah Rab," the Arabic term for God. "We did



Brazilian Assails Proposal to Use Defoliants to Clear Land

U.S. Senate Extends Benefits for Jobless, **Cuts More Spending**

WASHINGTON - The Senate interrupted consideration of a bill to cut spending and adopted a measure designed to give extra aid to thousands of workers who have exhausted their regular unemployment insurance -

Voting 84 to 13 Thursday, the Senate approved a resolution call-ing for the extended benefits. Later Thursday, it resumed considera-tion of a bill that would reduce the budget deficit during the next three years by \$12.7 billion, mainly , through spending cuts. That measure was approved 73 to 23 and sent to the House.

That bill would save \$5 billion over the three years by imposing a 4-percent annual limit on cost living increases in pensions paid to federal retirees. The House has already rejected that provision. Other major Senate savings include \$2.5 billion from food stamps and \$1.5 billion from a

freeze on dairy price supports.

The measure, together with \$17 billion in cuts in Medicare, Medicaid and welfare that the Senate approved earlier, means the Senate has now agreed this year to \$30 billion in spending reductions by fiscal 1985, or about \$3 billion more than mandated by the budget resolution that Congress adopted earlier this summer.

House-Senate Conferences

The House cuts are expected to amount to less, and conferences should be scheduled to settle the differences. Already in conference are the Medicare, Medicaid and welfare cuts voted earlier, together with a three-year, \$98.5-billion tax increase the Senate also approved. In a conference Thursday on the

tax bill, representatives of the two

three years in memployment taxes paid by business, and on about \$2.6 billion in various Medicare and Medicaid cuts..

Thursday's resolution on the unemployment program would post-pone new rules that Congress approved as part of its budget cuts last year and that are scheduled to take effect in September.

The postponement would let the government continue paying ex-tended unemployment benefits — 13 weeks in addition to the 26 to which insured workers are entitled — in states that are eligible for the extended program. Without that provision, a dozen states and hun-dreds of thousands of workers would be dropped from the extra 13-week program in September.

52 Weeks Possible

The measure would also add at least 10 and possibly 13 additional weeks of eligibility to the 39 now available in the states most seri-ously affected by the recession, for a possible total of 52 weeks in all. Meanwhile, President Reagan sought Thursday to quell an up-roar among conservatives over the

He summoned to the Oval Office two of his long-time advisers, Martin Anderson an economist and former White House domestic affairs chief, and Lyn Nofziger, former White House political di-

They were among two dozen conservatives who attended a conference Wednesday night to oppose the bill

Administration sources said Mr. Reagan was firm in his insistence on backing the tax increase and asked Mr. Nofziger and Mr. Anderson not to undermine his efhouses agreed on an increase of forts.

U.S. Aide Sees 'Disaster' In Balanced-Budget Plan

WASHINGTON — The economic consequences of quickly implementing the proposed balanced-budget amendment could be "disastrous," according to the director of the Congressional Bud-

Alice M. Rivlin, testifying Thursday before a House Judiciary subcommittee, said speedy implementation of such a constitutional amendment would force deeper cuts in defense and domestic spending, a huge further tax increase or some combination of the two and would severely crimp an economy struggling to survive

She testified the day after the Senate approved the proposed amendment, 69-31. It would require balanced budgets in all years except in time of war unless Congress approved a deficit in a particular year by a three-fifths majority.

The amendment now moves to the House, where it is opposed

by the Democratic leadership and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Ir., a New Jersey Democrat. Supporters are trying to get a slightly different version of the amendment out of the committee.

Rep. Rodino, who has been accused of bottling up the amend-

ment, announced Thursday that next week his subcommittee would begin work on some form of budget-balancing legislation. Mrs. Rivlin's testimony before the subcommittee was the first detailed estimate of what Congress would have to do if an amendment were passed and ratified by the necessary 38 states before October, 1983, and its terms put into effect in time for the 1985

fiscal year. She forecast a deficit for fiscal 1985 of \$163 billion to To wipe out that deficit and satisfy the new amendment, she said, Congress would either have to cut spending "abruptly" or raise taxes sharply and the effect of either on a recovering econo-

China Assails Japanese On Attitude to Taiwan

Resters
PEKING — China accused pro-Taiwan members of Japan's gov-Chinese-Japanese relations.

The official Chinese press agency also said Japan should take seriously the tension between Peking and Tokyo over revisions in Japanese textbooks that gloss over Japanese atrocities during the 1937-45. occupation of China.

It said that members of a trade " delegation from the Liberal Demo-cratic Party indicated during a visit to Taiwan last month that some party members wanted Japan to revive official relations with Taiwan. Those ties were severed when Tokyo established diplomatic relations with Peking in 1972.

nese attack on the visit broadened the scope of the dispute but that erning Liberal Democratic Party the timing of the comment indicat-on Friday of wanting to sabotage ed that the textbooks were the primary source of the friction.

China has until now maintained silence on the Liberal Democratic mission to Taiwan, the first since Peking and Tokyo established rela-The press agency said Friday.

however, that pro-Taiwan ele-ments in the Liberal Democratic Party "want to create 'two Chinas' and sabotage the friendly relations that have been established and developed between China and Ja-

agreement with Taiwanese authorities that refers to Japan and Taiwan as "two countries." Such

Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday that Japan had told China and South Korea that it was ready to send senior diplomats to Peking and Seoul to deal with the contro-

such a visit as untimely, he said, and China has not yet replied.

Chinese Communist Party Congress, expected to be used to further the pragmatic policies implemented since Mao's death six years ago, will begin Sept. 1, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced

Friday. He gave no details about the agenda but indicated that some elderly officials would step down as part of the policy of bringing younger people into the Chinese

By Warren Hoge New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO - Brazil is considering the use of toxic defoliants to clear a wide swath of the Amazon jungle for a hydroelectric project, and the country's environmental chief has warned that such action could set a precedent leading to the extinction of the world's rain forests.

Paulo Nogueira Neto, secretary of the environment, sounded his alert in a letter in May that only recently came to light. "If you invent this 'atomic bomb' now," he warned, "no one will come along to disinvent it and nobody will be able to control it."

His protest was directed at officials overseeing the construction of the mammoth Tucurui Dam on one of the Amazon tributaries that will create a body of water nearly twice the size of Lake Champlain. Vegetation must be stripped from the path of the water to prevent decomposition from corroding the turbines.

The company charged with clearing the area fell far behind schedule and proposed the use of defoliants dropped from planes as the only way to get the job done by September, 1983, when construction is sched-

The supervisory company, Eletronorte, asked the National Institute of Amazon Research, a government body that has traditionally studied ways of preserving rather than destroying the jungle, to explore the consequences. Then Mr. Nogueira stepped in. As a university professor, he wrote, "I am favorable theory to the stimulation of technological and scientific research, but there are projects that violate eth-

ics and should not be approved." His letter was sent to Henrique Bergamin, head of the institute. Mr. Bergamin believes that his institute's research into the subject could in fact signify a rational treatment of natural riches, and he objected to Mr.

ogueira's acting to stifle the inquiry. "Let's suppose the results were 'good,' " Mr. No-gueira countered in an interview. "It would constitute a method of destroying tropical forests, and research should not pursue that."

The minister of the interior has ordered an end to the study, but Mr. Noguiera said that the dam build-ers consider the prospect still open.

gueira and Maria Tereza Jorge Padua, director of the country's Department of National Parks and equivalent reserves in the Brazilian Institute of Forestry Development, its 1982 J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize. The organization cited the awakening of environmental concerns in the past decade, and especially the last three years, in Brazil, a country that only recently condemned such worries as curbs on its

The World Wildlife Fund in March gave Mr. No-

Mr. Nogueira said that three defoliants had been considered, one of which, Tordon, has a 25-percent emical resemblance to the toxic Agent Orange used by the United States in Vietnam and now the subject legal cases. However, Tordon, he said, does not have the high doses of dioxin that have been determined to be the most pernicious element in Agent

The contractors at Tucurui, 225 miles (360 kilometers) inland from the Amazon port of Belem, are left with the problem of how to step up the pace of clearing to meet the deadline 14 months hence.

"They need more men and more saws," advised Mr. Nogucira.

In two years that the woodcutters have been at work, they have managed to extract only 21 million cubic feet (600,000 cubic meters) of wood of the 71 million cubic feet they should have removed. The company's intention is to market the hardwood and sell the less commercially auractive species for fuel.

Two ideas reportedly under discussion would be to attach buoys to the most marketable trees for removal after the lake is formed, and a vast operation using

Burning, another option, would create mineral nutrients that would provoke the proliferation of algae on the water's surface. The other feared chemical process, one that could produce a so-called "dead lake." is the absorption of oxygen by decomposing branches, leaves and shoots that would form corrosive gases. Like many undertakings in development-minded

Brazil, the dimensions of Tucurui are awesome. Once complete, the \$4-billion dam will extend 25 city blocks and stand 30 stories high.

Bigger Nuclear Bombs May Be Tested in U.S.

MERCURY, Nev. — Energy Secretary James B. Edwards says that the Reagan administration will continue to test nuclear bombs and that it may increase the size of the weapons tested if the Soviet Union improves its defenses.

Mr. Edwards made the comments Thursday after witnessing a nuclear bomb test for the first time. He said he found it "excit-

ing."
The test was the first in two years to be opened to reporters. In response to a question, Mr. Ed-wards denied that his visit was timed to coincide for publicity reasons with the anniversary of the Aug. 6, 1945, bombing of Hiroshima and with the debate Thursday in Congress on nuclear issues.

In a news conference, he also said that Truman "made the right decision" 37 years ago in using nuclear weapons for the first time and promised that the Reagan administration would continue bomb

Of critics of nuclear armament spending programs, he said: "I wish we had them in Red Square asking for a nuclear freeze. They don't allow that kind of political discussion over there."

"The thing they're talking about is the weapon that can preserve their ability for free political dis-

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan - On a

wall of the Peace Memorial Muse-

um here, there is a scrap of paper with a number on it. The figure,

written with a felt-tip pen, is the number of people who have died

as a result of an event 37 years ago Friday, when the United States

From time to time, as victims

succumb to leukemia and other

sicknesses related to the explosion.

the piece of paper is replaced by

This week the number was 100,717.

The Peace Museum is a plain

rectangular building on Peace Park, almost directly below where

the bomb exploded high in the air. Designed by the architect Kenzo

Tange, the museum is a considered statement by Hiroshima and its

taxpayers on the catastrophe of 1945, the occasion of the first

atomic bomb dropped on a popu-

It was completed in 1955, and

since then its exhibits have

changed little, officials say. Items

were moved around and made eas-

ier to see, said Yasutake Hiraya-ma, head of the Hiroshima Peace

Culture Federation, but otherwise

the place is much as it was when

opened 27 years ago: a fearsome

A campaign to recall the chief justice, Rose E. Bird, 45, has been

endorsed by the anti-tax crusader

Howard Jarvis. Justice Bird is also

Hazel Richardson, the Santa

ees on the November ballot, de-

scribed as "absolutely appalling" a

recent high court decision to re-

move one basis for the death pen-

alty in the case of a man who had

beaten, sodomized and killed a 2-

Vote on Victim's Rights

A 56-percent vote in June favor-ing a "victim's bill of rights" to

counter lenient sentences indicates

that the three new justices, Otto

Kaus, Cruz Reynoso and Allen E.

The three have declined com-

Broussard, may be in trouble.

year-old child:

This year, with an anti-nuclear

lated area.

another with a larger number.

exploded 2,100 feet under the desert at Yucca Flats at the Nevada Test Site, produced the gentle wave-like rocking of the earth that has become familiar in the area in

three decades of testing.
The test was the 11th announced this year. The blast force was said to be in the 20-to-150 kiloton range. One kiloton of force is equal to the explosive energy of 1,000 tons of TNT.

When asked if more tests were planned, Mr. Edwards replied, That's a reasonable assumption.' He added that "some of our weapons now are more than 20 years old.

He was asked if the United States might abandon its 150-megaton limitation on weapons it tests. He said it was not necessary to test more powerful weapons now but that larger bombs might be tested if "our opponents" advance programs of strengthening their cities against possible nuclear

Fuel Experiment Visited

He also visited the site of an experimental program for burying spent fuel rods from nuclear reactors deep inside a mountain of granite at the Nevada Test Site. Mr. Edwards said that "several companies," which he declined to

Hiroshima Remembers Aug. 6, 1945

Museum Recalls Atom Bombing, Ignores War's Origins

museum, to stand silently by pho-

tographs of such things as a wom-an with the pattern of her kimono

tiles fused with a mass of human

Many Americans are filled with

Kan., wrote in the visitors' book.
"I deeply regret this happened,"

But some Americans, however

distressed they are by these relics,

have a complaint about the muse-

um: Nowhere is there a mention of

how the war began. "Remember Pearl Harbor" is an inscription by

American soldiers that has

appeared frequently in the visitors'

No Mention of War

thing on the historical background to Hiroshima. There is nothing in

the museum guides, the books at

the bookstand or the museum pho-

to captions about the 1930s, which

century of Japanese aggression, chiefly on the Asian mainland.

Nor is there any mention of Japa-

nese militarism or the attack on

The attack on Hiroshima is pre-

sented instead as an onslaught that

came without warning and, by im-plication, therefore was all the

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

were the high tide of nearly half a

One can look in vain for any-

said another. "I'm sorry,"

burned into her back or by objects raids by dropping propaganda such as a lump of melted roofing slips ahead of time.

remorse by the museum display.

"It is terrible, please forgive U.S.A.," Janet Fensier of Topeka,

"It is terrible, please forgive visitors from Cherry Point, N.C., commented with some asperity in

James B. Edwards forced to close their nuclear plants in four or five years if some solu-

tion was not found to the problem of disposing of spent fuel.

The utilities have had to store the spent fuel in water tanks near their reactors, and storage capacity is nearly used up at some facilities.

Eleven spent fuel assemblies from a nuclear plant in Florida have been buried successfully in the experimental program, Mr. Edwards was told by test officials. If the \$24-million experiment is suc-cessful, it could lead to the establishment of a regional system of burying spent fuel, Mr. Edwards

"I'd like to see four or five burial sites around the country and then when people see they will work, they'll accept it," Mr. Edname, had told him they would be wards said.

night-time bombing" of 119 major

cities in Japan late in World War

Il but usually gave warning of air

was not in the slightest given,"

the visitors' book. "A tragedy!

Who remembers the massacre at

Nanking," asked one, apparently

referring to a decision by the Japa-

nese Ministry of Education this

year to dilute references in new

history textbooks to the massacre

of about 200,000 Chinese at Nank-

ing by the Japanese Imperial Forces in 1937. The censorship of

the schoolbooks has drawn a storm

Carolina wrote: "You asked for it!

The other soldier from North

Mr. Hirayama said the authori-

ties, when laying out their museum exhibits, deliberately decided to

say nothing about the events be-

"You can't do anything about wars in the past," he said. "The point now is to work for peace, for

the future - to do away with nu-

day were never identified by name.

The eventual total of people who died from the bomb will probably

Many of those who died that

A placard at the entrance says:

of protest from China.

You got it!"

fore Aug. 6, 1945.

clear weapons."

approach 200,000

says one caption.

Warning on an A-bomb attack

Two American soldiers, recent

Latin America and Its Huge Debt: When Do Loans Affect Politics? nsist, encourages the continuation of authoritarian governments such were now hostages in the Third

World, in the classic trap in which the banker is owed so much by his client that he has to keep lending him more to keep him alive ... Creditors and debiors were bound together by their chains of gold." If I owe a million dollars," said Celso Ming, a Brazilian economist.

more than a decade ago, "then I am lost. But if I owe \$50 billions, the bankers are lost." The spiral was accelerated by the rise of the newly rich oil countries, principally in the Middle East. After the Organization of Pe-troleum Exporting Countries first

raised prices dramatically in 1973, the oil countries deposited huge sums of dollars in American and European banks. These banks, with heaps of new money, began looking for new clients for loans and, of course, increased profits.

They found the willing borrowers mainly in Latin American and Eästern Europe, The loans from private banks

changed the entire way that Latin America had been receiving money for economic development. In the 1960s, the era of the Alliance for Progress, Latin American countries received their foreign aid in the form of loans and grants from government and international agencies such as the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank. Only a pit-tance of development money came

from private banks. By 1977, how-ever, private bank loans had inalmost 40 times and brought Latin America far more development money than all the old sources of foreign aid com-

There is a good deal of confusion and dispute over the intensity of the foreign-debt crisis in Latin America. It is clear that the high cost of oil imports, the decreasing prices for Latin American exports, including coffee and copper, the worldwide recession have made it difficult for these countries to pay the interest on their loans. For every dollar that Brazil, for example, earned on its exports last year, it had to use up 60 cents just to pay the interest on its debt.

Some Latin American social scientists, including Argentines Roberto Frenkel, an economist, and Guillermo O'Donnell, a political scientist, are troubled by the influence that the foreign loans seem to have on the political systems.

Influence on Politics

Usually, when a country finds it self in economic difficulty and needs a loan to repay other loans. it applies for help from the International Monetary Fund. The IMF, heavily influenced by conservative American bankers, often requires the government to promise decreased wages, a reduction in the budget deficit, a slowdown in the economy and a devaluation of the currency.

According to the writings of Mr. Frenkel and Mr. O'Donnell, these IMF programs help the governments pay back their loans but hurt wage carners and businessas those in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay that repress labor union activity and political dissent. On top of this, some critics be-

lieve that foreign indebtedness forces a country to concentrate on producing exports to earn foreign exchange even though producing for its internal market might be better for its economic develop-

One question is whether the foreign debt makes a Latin American government too dependent on creditors to have freedom of political action, and that brings up the issue of dependence on the United States. Can a Latin American country in deep debt afford to of-fend the U.S. government? Although banks in the United States have furnished only an estimated 40 percent of all loans to Latin America, other foreign bankers and the IMF are heavily influenced by the judgment of Ameri-

Only Profits Count

Most Latin American officials maintain that foreign debt does not limit their policies. "I do not remember a single incident," said a Brazilian diplomat, "when we have been threatened on foreign policy because of our foreign debt." The bankers, according to these officials, tend to be apolitical. Only profits count. Even the Argentine government

has no complaint about the way most foreign bankers acted during the Faiklands war. "The financial community,"

said a minister of the Cabinet of former President Leopoldo F. Galtieri, "did not side with the British during the crisis. They sided with us. Even the U.S. comptroller and secretary of the Treasury helped us in the crisis by stating publicly that Argentina was paying its bills. The attitude of the financial community was different from the political community."

Yet, during the crisis, some gov-Papandreou Romania Visit

ATHENS - Premier Andreas Papandreou will visit Romania Nov. 2 to 4, his office said Thurs-

about their defiance of the United States, fearful that American bankers might retaliate, Venezuela. which spewed forth a great deal of anti-American rhetoric, asked a syndicate of 29 banks for a loan of \$2.5 billion a few weeks after the Falklands invasion. The money would come in the form of longterm loans replacing short-term loans. But, after nine banks, including three British banks, dropped out. the syndicate offered a loan of \$2 billion at a higher interest rate than usual. The Venezuelans angrily refused this trimmed, higher-priced loan, seeing it as a form of punishment.

It is hard to foresee a large Latin American country defaulting on its debt because neither the governments nor the banks want that to happen. Yet, as the costs of paying interest on the debt take up larger and larger chunks of the national budget and of export earnings, a nightmare appears to emerge. "High debt-servicing costs," the

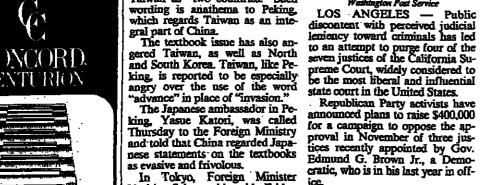
Economist, a British weekly, wrote recently, "could turn the chilling dream of a big default by an East European or a South American country, and a resulting dominolike banking collapse, into a brutal



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Telex: 71779 syl b. at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal 47 - MAD BOOK MIRAICIA PORTO. GGGGGGG 1958 GGGGGG

movement growing still larger here and abroad, the city has had a flood of visitors to mark the annimore atrocious. Captions on phomuseum hopes to speak on tographs note that the United behalf of 200,000 victims' voiceless versary. Many pass through the States conducted "indiscriminate voices, the witness of history." men. This, many social scientists The agency also said the Japa-nese delegation had reached an 4 of 7 California Justices Facing Removal Vote



a Brown appointee. But South Korea had rejected Barbara County Republican chair-man and a leader of the campaign against the three Brown appoint-

China Schedules Congress

PEKING (Reuters) - The 12th

ment on the vote, but Justice Bird, whom Republican activists hope to recall in 1983, has mounted an unusual public attack on what she has called an assault on the court from the "redicel right."

said in a recent speech. "It is later than just the 11th hour. It is one minute to midnight, and the bell may be about to toll for judicial independent in state." By Jay Mathews Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — Public

from the "radical right."

No California Supreme Court
"Do we want a judiciary that dejustice has ever lost an approval

cides issues not as an impartial ar- vote. Such ballots are required afbiter but as a sycophant seeking to ter each justice takes office and then whenever a justice's 12-year few, a strident minority, or a term comes up for renewal. No jus-momentary majority?" Justice Bird tice has ever been recalled.

Attorney General Urges Tougher U.S. Crime Law

WASHINGTON - Violent crime has increased 85 percent in the past 10 years and is now at a "crisis level," according to Attorney General William French Smith. He called on Congress to approve the Reagan administration's proposed changes in the federal criminal justice system.

Mr. Smith was speaking before the International Platform Association, which presented him with the James J. Kilpatrick Award as "the nation's most effective conservative voice." Mr. Kilpatrick is a conservative columnist. During the speech, Mr. Smith said, "Last year alone, one out of every three households in our nation was victimized by some form of serious crime." He added, "The American people will not tolerate further delay

by Congress, which should act immediately on the bill before it."

The attorney general said that the bill, the proposed Violent

Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvement Act of 1982, would make it more difficult for defendants to be released on bail pending trial and would allow a person regarded as a threat to the public to be kept in prison. The measure would also establish specific sentences for federal crimes, eliminate parole and limit reductions of sentence for good behavior. In addition, it would make it a federal crime to kill,

kidnap or assault senior federal officials.

But Justice Bird barely survived her 1978 approval vote, with 51.7 percent, after a campaign to remove her. A number of court decisions reversing or reducing sen-tences for individuals convicted of particularly violent crimes since has appeared to strain public patience with the court even further. Practical political questions have further fueled the campaign

ter the Supreme Court approved a controversial Democratic reapportionment plan for this year's elections, it was rejected by voters in a Tony Rackauckas of the Recall Rose Bird Alliance called the reapportionment decision a clear violation of previous precedents, but as a deputy district attorney in

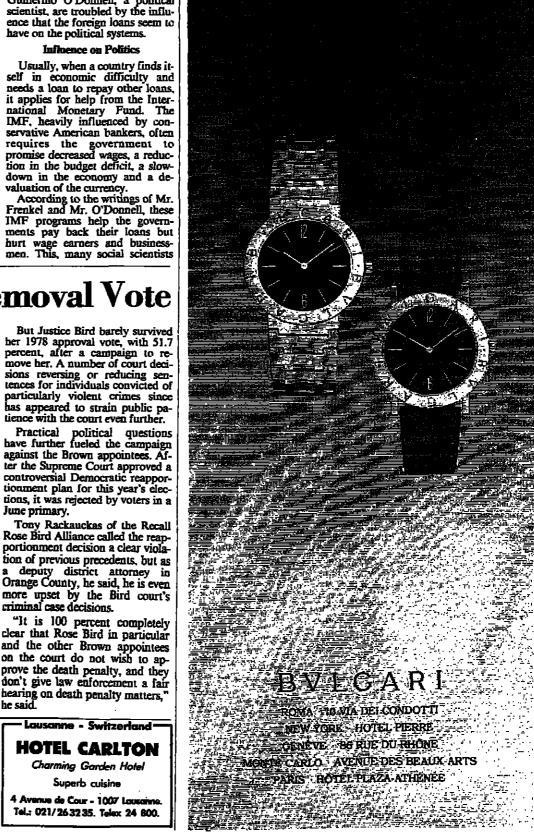
against the Brown appointees. Af-

criminal case decisions. "It is 100 percent completely clear that Rose Bird in particular and the other Brown appointees on the court do not wish to approve the death penalty, and they don't give law enforcement a fair hearing on death penalty matters, he said.

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Herald International Cribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Squeamish Factor

No sooner had Ronald Reagan received Israel's foreign minister to urge restraint in Beirut than, with the minister still in Washington, Israeli tanks shot their way across the Green Line" into the besieged western part of the city. It could be simply the minor "improvement" of a military position that Israeli officials suggest, or an early stage of the major assault that the administration, deeply concerned about civilian casualties, has pleaded with Israel to forgo.

Although the military point of the latest assault is not yet clear, the political point is. Israel insists that what is needed to bring a diplomatic ending to the PLO presence in Beirut and Lebanon is not military restraint but military pressure, and it feels that the expression of American reservations merely fortifies PLO hard-liners, undercuts Ambassador Habib and makes a military conclusion all the more likely. The word is being passed that Mr. Reagan is getting tough with the Is-raelis. By deeds and words alike, however, the Israelis betray a calculation that they can have their cake and eat it, too: Decimate the PLO, notwithstanding the human costs, and

enjoy continuing American support.
Perhaps the Israelis are right. Perhaps they will accomplish their objectives of destroying the PLO, restoring Lebanon's integrity, making peace with Lebanon and moving on to bring West Bank Palestinians and Jordan into a successful Camp David negotiation. Perhaps the United States and even some Europeans and Arabs will come to appreciate Israel's toughness and daring. Perhaps — here is the nub of it - it is inconsistent for the United States to look forward to the larger strategic fruits of the operation without tolerating Israeli tactics, harsh as they may be. The Israelis have that in mind when they brush off signs of American squeamishness and assert that on the goals of policy, the United States and Israel are agreed.

Except that being squeamish — accepting a moral standard, measuring ends against means — is an essential element of the American character and of American policy, in whatever administration. No argument of political convenience can alter that fact. That Mr. Reagan appears so eager to grasp a potential strategic opening that he cannot bring himself to protest Israel's assaults more effectively is not the end of the argument but its beginning. The question for Israel is not whether it can get away with its tactics but whether it should try to.

We are mindful of the assaults that others have made on Lebanon's hapless residents and of the element of self-denial that leaves a vastly superior Israeli force still parked on the outskirts of West Beirut six weeks after arriving on the scene.

Still, we believe that Israel is storing up deep resentments among Americans and others as, of course, among the immediate victims and among those it regards as its future diplomatic partners. We are not convinced, moreover, that such severe tactics are essential to the resolution of the Beirut crisis by diplomatic means. Israel takes a tremendous risk by continuing to employ them.

Some Modest Amendments

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

What a relief! It took Congress most of 200 years to get over the old-fashioned idea that the Constitution should be kept lean and flexible. Over the years, 9,400 constitutional amendments have been proposed but only 26 succeeded, and one of those repealed another. Now the Senate, at least, has passed the amendment requiring a balanced budget. With timidity conquered, it's high time to harness the Constitution in other ways.

"It's been proven over the years," says Senator John East, the North Carolina Republican, "that we don't have the appetite to limit ourselves." Well, if a constitutional amendment can provide the necessary discipline over the budget, then other grievous shortcomings can be similarly rectified.

For instance, all Americans probably agree that every able-bodied person deserves a job. The way to achieve that goal is now obvious. So far, Congress has meekly limited itself to considering legislation, like the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. How much mightier to add a Full Employment Amendment to the Constitution. Why, that would demonstrate sinceri-

ty as well as discipline.
Then there is the problem of the Post Office. There is no governmental responsibility more federal, and there is not a voter alive who has not cursed the slowness of the mails. With constitutional inhibitions swept away, let Congress adopt another amendment. Sec-tion 1 would be framed with classic simplicity: The mails shall be delivered on time. In the spirit of the budget amendment. Section 2 could then provide some saving practicality: Congress may waive this requirement whenever three-fifths of the whole number of both

Congress could prove its concern about high interest rates by adopting an amendment that ordains low interest rates. Exactly how low could be left to the same unspecified authorities who would define which economic forecasts are to be used in calculating the constitutional budget balance.

These paltry suggestions do not exhaust the posibilities, not if Congress now has the courage to make the Constitution truly weighty. There is rich grist for other amendments on national defense, and safe streets. not to mention piety in public places.

And when they are through, let the brave lawmakers turn their constitutional attention to another pressing concern. Sweeping back the tides may be impractical, but we sure could stand an amendment that does something about the weather, especially in August.

While in the long term it seems unlikely

that a Palestinian settlement will be achieved

without a Soviet part in the negotiations, in the next week or two the U.S. is unlikely to

take much pleasure in Russian troops as part

The scope that may remain therefore is for combined American and Soviet diplomatic

action, possibly through a jointly sponsored resolution at the U.N. setting up a peace force to supervise the evacuation of the PLO

and Israeli forces from the whole of Lebanon.

Under such sponsorship any country invited could safely join.

TANGIER, Morocco - As a guard party for

the French Consulate was being embarked from the French cruiser Galilee, it was

received with rifle fire by the natives. The French sailors charged with fixed bayonets. The Galilee then bombarded the Moorish

quarter and the environs of Casablanca. The

number of men landed was 100 and six

French seamen and an officer were wounded. The town had been invaded by the marauding tribesmen. Maley Amin, the new Pasha,

who entered the town with a few soldiers, de-

clared that he could not answer for the main-

tenance of order or the good behavior of the

tribesmen. He stated that he could not even

guarantee the fidelity of his own troops.

PHILIP ML FOISIE

CARL GEWIRTZ

WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. McCABE SAMUEL ABT

1907: French in Casablanca

A Superpower Solution

of an international peace force.

From THE WASHINGTON POST

The Senate has now gone firmly on record — with two votes to spare — as being unalterably opposed to its own worst tendencies. We speak, of course, of its tendencies toward grotesquely unbalanced budgets. This step will come as an immense relief to the people who had feared that the United States would have to depend on Congress itself to put the federal government's financial affairs in order. Instead, the burden is to be transferred to the U.S. Constitution,

Though we opposed this measure vociferously before the Senate action Wednesday, we now have seen the light - something of a strobe light, to be sure, but a light nonetheless. The constitutional amendment suddenly strikes us as a breathtakingly simple solution to an otherwise intractable problem. We say, why stop there? Why not mandate an end to other, equally bothersome woes?

People will argue about the precise list of ectivities and afflictions to be constitutionally proscribed, but surely everyone can agree on a few. War, for instance, wherever waged - out terrible illness for another - who needs it? Poverty might be controversial, but we could add another article ordering that none of the people who are not poor be even slightly inconvenienced in the process.

We're beginning to like this. Wouldn't it be cheaper to junk all those niggling regulations and just haul off and outlaw pollution? Also high interest rates, high humidity and rain on Sunday afternoons?

What is needed as well is a constitutional command making all children respectful of their parents. We have given the Ten Commandments a few thousand years to achieve this, and as they appear to have been less than 100 percent successful (just as the budget laws have let us down on the deficit front), why not go all the way and make juvenile disrespect unconstitutional too?

That should be enough for this session, and we surely do not want to put an excessive burden on the state legislatures that will have to ratify all this. Once they have dealt with this batch of amendments, we'll give them another. We are penciling in abolition of the urge to smoke for the follow-up and, assuming it would not violate the constitutional separation of church and state merely to mention it, we figure to have the Senate outlaw both temptation and sin. It will certainly

simplify some of their lives. You know, we feel better already. Thank you, senators, for having saved us from those destructive deficits. Have a nice day.

There do not seem to be any pickings for

the superpowers in the immediate evolution

of events in Lebanon: To sponsor a joint

peace force would simply be a humanitarian act. Mr. Begin works on the assumption, al-

ways valid in the past, that threats from the

United States will not be carried out and that

Israel's interests will eventually be uppermost

international pressure now built up against him if the Americans this time invited the

Russians to work with them for the same pur-

LOS ANGELES — A throng of 100.000 cheering sports enthusiasts filled the huge Olympic stadium here for the final track

events of the week's Olympic program, on which the marathon figured as the outstand-ing contest. But terrific speed in the men's

relay was more than enough to maintain pop-

ular interest while the long-distance runners

were pacing off their 26 miles. Zabala, the

Argentine star, is one of the favorites to take

the event. The U.S. quartet in the 100-meter

relay, Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer and Wykoff,

galloped over the cinders and passed the ba-

ton to each other in perfect style, finally

breaking the tape in the exceptional time of

40 seconds, a new world and Olympic record.

1932: Los Angeles Olympics

- The Guardian (London).

He might begin to take a little notice of the

again in America's mind.

Other Editorial Opinion

Aug. 7: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982). Chaurman

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ROLAND PINSON

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RICHARD IL MORGAN

Executive Editor Editor

Deputy Editor Deputy Editor Associate Editor

international Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

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General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hernessy Rd. Hong Rung, Tel. 5-28 56 18, Telex 61170.

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_CNON, EVERYBODYL ALL WE ARE SAYING." SINGOUT! IS GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

Budget Balancing by Law Is Foolish

WASHINGTON — After summarizing the copious arguments for the ratification of the Constitution in the last of the Federalist pa-pers. Alexander Hamilton gave vent, briefly, to the emotions he felt as he contemplated the choice before the infant republic.
"A nation, without a national gov-

ernment, is, in my view, an awful spectacle," he wrote. "The establishment of a Constitution, in a time of profound peace, by the voluntary consent of a whole people, is a prodigy, to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety."

Last week, almost 200 years after

that prodigy of human statecraft came into being, the Senate of the United States voted for an amendment to the Constitution to require a balanced budget, except in time of

war or by vote of 60 percent of both houses of Congress. And this is what a U.S. senator,

John G. Tower of Texas, offered as a rationale for his vote: "I think that the whole exercise on this constitutional amendment is the ultimate confession of failure on the part of the Congress of the United States. We are unable to discipline ourselves to do what we should do

and, therefore, we feel constrained to try to institutionalize that discipline in the Constitution "This is a matter that should not really be in the fundamental law of this land [But] there is a great deal of popular support for the sub-mission of this amendment. Therefore. I think that we are obliged to submit it to a referendum of the peo-

ple as they are represented in their

respective state legislatures. Because I think it should be submitted to such a referendum and because I think there should be a great national debate on this issue, I intend to vote to report the amendment. However, if invited by any state legislature in the country, I would be deeply delighted to testify against its ratification."

What a speech. And what a commentary on the condition of public life and leadership in this republic. When we were a shaky seaboard society but recently liberated from

colonial status, men of influence were prepared to risk "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to fight for the ratification of the Constitu-Today, the rich and powerful Unit-

ed States is governed by people who, reducing their status to clerkships, are prepared — against their better judgment — to forward, for inclusion in that charter, any kind of simple-minded scheme that they think com-

mands a popular majority.

The point is not to condemn Sen.

Tower. His own words do that. He was not more cynical, but more open, than many of the 69 senators who voted for the amendment, knowing it to be fundamentally wrong.

The convenient rationalization he

offered was, in fact, adopted by the leaders of the Senate. Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee used it to solicit votes in his closing speech. Minority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia employed it in his after-the-fact explanation of his own tortured vote for the amend-

Not to worry, they said. It is just a harmless little old constitutional amendment, which happens to shackle the national government and pre-vents it from conducting a national economic policy. Just a little amendment which transfers from the majority to a minority of 40 percent the ultimate power to set fiscal policy, meaning, among other things, the ca-pacity of America to defend itself and to secure the general welfare - the fundamental purposes of creating the national government.

But not to worry, they said. The House may not pass it. The legisla-tures may not ratify it.

Don't you believe it. Cowardice is contagious, and the Senate has set a standard of spinelessness the elec-tion-jittery House will be only too happy to follow. Already, one hears House leaders saying that it might be politically smart to let the members vote for the amendment, in a slightly different form, to "protect themselves" for election purposes, and then hope that it dies in a protracted House-Senate conference committee.

But the conferces will not withstand the heat - nor will the state legislators - unless someone decides to stop the buck-passing and vote on conviction. In the Federalist papers, Hamilton, quoting the English philos-opher David Hume, explained that the procedure for amending the Constitution was made difficult so that the judgments of many must unite in the work [and] experience must guide their labor.

But Hamilton did not reckon with the kind of leaders we have today, who are all too eager to suspend judgment, ignore experience and avoid re-

The Washington Post.

Battle Lines Have Crossed The Moral Lines in Beirut

By Flora Lewis

On the other are leaders, telling

heavily armed young men trained to

obey without question that they are

dying for their nation's survival, telling the rest of the world they are the

The cynicism is almost as nauscating as the destruction, and far more

evenly and widely spread.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin,

in a fit of exaltation, tells President

Reagan that he feels he is directing

the equivalent of the final battle

against Hitler in the Berlin bunker.

Yasser Arafat, never quite direct, almost admits that he is deliberately

holding the people of West Betrut hostage to win points for his cause, the PLO's familiar tactics but on an

unimaginable scale.

It is correct, as a correspondent

from Berrut wrote, that "Operation Peace in Galilee" is an Israeli attempt to kill an idea, the idea of Palestinian

nationality. Reports from Washington said U.S. envoy Phillip Habib was on the verge of getting a settlement when the latest Israeli attack

was ordered. A compromise, without full humiliation of the PLO, would risk survival of the idea.

The object of the battle is not a section of Bearnt with arsenals

stacked in crowded apartment hous-

es. It is not even Lebanon, which

lived in strangely mute gangland ter-

ror for seven years because its leaders

could not and would not establish re-

That might have cost the subsidies which rival groups received from rival

outside interests, the profits on all kinds of illicit trade, the satisfaction of sustaining old feuds.

The object is the West Bank of the Jordan where Defense Minister Ariel

Sharon proclaimed "civil administra-tion" in place of military government late last year. It provoked riots in-stead of applause because Arab resi-

dents saw it as a step to amnexation,

not release from occupation. Sharon blamed the PLO for the resistance. In April, before the invasion of

Lebanon, civil administrator Mena-chem Milson said he was "at war

with the PLO, not the Palestinians"

whose attitude he expected to change in time. He cited the change in Japa-

nese attitudes on democracy after

It was the promise of retreat, not victory, that brought peace with Egypt. Now, there is talk in Cairo

about reconsidering relations with Is-

rael if the martyrdom of Beirut pro-

voke immediate annexation of the

A senior PLO representative told me recently that he hoped for the

martyrdom of Beirut, "the more civil-

ians killed the better," because it

would bring sympathy for the Pales-

tinian cause and revulsion towards Is-rael. The PLO blocked United Na-

tions food trucks for the population.

Beirut had become the terrorist

capital of the world, outranking Li-

bya. Israelis found about three times

more PLO arms in Lebanon than

there were men to use them. That was

handy to barter for services with

other terrorist groups, and how else

should the PLO use the money it col-

On resettling people? The special United Nations organization (UNRWA) established to look after

Palestinian refugees after Israel's statehood in 1948 is still going strong

nearly two generations later, mostly

on money from the United States be-

cause Arab leaders were opposed to resettlement. It would dilute the

The other Arab leaders are not say-

ing much now, except for Libya's

Qadhafi, who urged the PLO to

so many years of thetoric, can be cyn-

Arafat saying, "I convey to you my feeling of admiration at the courage

and staunchness of all the defenders

fight to the last man." Silence, after

Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to

cause and maybe blunt the hatred.

der of all enemy forces.

West Bank and Gaza.

It has its own reserves.

lected, often with threats?

sponsible authority.

saviors of justice.

of Beirut and ask to let them know PARIS — The trouble with righte-ousness about the war in Lebaabout it.

The U.S. keeps telling Israel that it really ought to stop shooting, and to show that Washington is serious about only using American arms for non is that the moral lines have so little to do with the battle lines. On one side are people being maimed and killed, children living in le being maimed and killed, children defensive purposes only it has decided to ban further deliveries of cluster living in rubble without water in the bombs (which Israel can make.) intense summer heat.

No doubt it is true that Washington cannot dictate Israel's behavior. as the rest of the world seems to suppose while each country advertizes itself as the exception to this conven-ient rule of Yankee responsibility. But Washington has not even com-plained about its ally's objectives nor done anything visible to redeem the tragedy by an initiative to extract a

larger peace from the ashes. The lines of battle and interest are clear enough. The only innocents are those always at the wrong end of the stones being cast. There is no virtue to support here. Let's just admit it and try to stop the slaughter.

The New York Times.

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Kenya Fails **Black Africa** And the West

By John Peer Nugent

WASHINGTON — There is great WASHINGTON — There is great tragedy in last week's attempted coup in Kenya. It is a painful setback for the West, for moderation, for those who pray that tribalism in Africa is subsiding, and for those who for years have used Kenya's model multiracial ways, in arguments with the white doomsayers who run South Africa's government.

Mostly, though, it is a blow to black Africa itself Here was a nation of 48 tribes pulling together to make a land not greatly endowed with mineral wealth work. Nairobi was a model of racial peace. U.S. businesses lined up to place investments.

What had been all the more re-

markable about Kenya to the West and to much of Africa was how it rose, at independence in 1963, from an almost fated position of potential violence. It was not only known for big-game hunting and wildlife but also for a bloody period in the 1950s of the Mau Mau troubles. When Jomo Kenyatta came to power as the first president, the British expatriates began to talk about leaving. Because Kenyatta once spent time in the Soviet Union in the 1920s, some were sure

he would go Communist.

But nothing like that happened.

The blacks did not loot or rape. Kenya openly courted the West.

U.S. military occupation as a pre-cedent, adding "we've only been at it for five months." But that was al-ready nearly 15 years after Israel's 1967 victory, a victory that by no means brought unconditional surren-But shortly after Jomo Kenyatta died in 1978 and Daniel Arap Moi, the compromise candidate selected to keep peace between the powerful and aggressive Kikuyu and Luo tribes, be-came president, Kenya's luster began to fade. Droughts blighted the healthy produce export business. A shortage of foreign exchange deceeds, and the response in Jerusalem is that any such Egyptian breach of the Camp David treaty would pro-

veloped Politicians got greedy. And a once-open society began to close in on dissidents: intellectuals, students, lawyers and journalists were silenced and detentions without trials began On June 9, the Parliament declared Kenya a one-party state. Oginga Ocinga, the old Luo tribe warhorse thought to be a communist by some (and a capitalist by others) was expelled from Moi's party.

That seemed to do it for the 2,000-

man air force. As so often has happened in unhappy Africa, the military men decided to clean house. They waited for what is everywhere

considered a propitious time to stage a coup: When the "old man" is out of town. On Aug. 1, Moi was scheduled to be in Libya for a summit meeting of African heads of state. But the meeting was postponed. The plot to overthrow Moi was not. It started as a classic coup. Soldiers

seized the post office (where the telecommunications are located) and the radio station. Before many shots were fired, an announcer declared the deposing of the "cornupt" govern-ment of Daniel Arap Moi by the "National Redemption Council." Two hours later it was over. The

army remained loyal.

But the damage has been done. As far as world image is concerned, there's not much left for Kenya now after such great expectations.

The writer is a former Newsweek Africa bureau chief. bureau chief.
Los Angeles Times.

France, U.S. Reach for Their Guns Over Culture

By William Pfaff

ical too.

DARIS - The United States and France have been fighting at the big Unesco conference on cultural

policy in Mexico City. France's minister of culture, Jack

Lang, called for international resistance to "a multinational financial domineering system" and a "global kingdom of profits," naming no names, but leaving no doubt as to the capital of that kingdom. The U.S. ambassador to Unesco,

Jean Gerard, replied that while the United States was not looking for trouble at the conference, it deplored deologically-motivated polemics and shopworn, mindless clichés." Her deputy suggested a debate between the delegations, which would have pitted actor Charlton Heston and writer James Michener against the best France could field. This probably was not a good idea.

There is a comical aspect to this, and there is a commercial one. The U.S. delegation forcefully argued against restricting cultural interchange or attempting to set interna-tional norms in there matters. In-volved in this are major U.S. film and television interests.

A good many countries, especially in the Third World (France is perfectly capable of looking after itself), find their cinema theaters showing almost nothing except American films. Their television consists mainly of dubbed Hollywood cops and robbers. So far as ordinary people in these countries ble news programming, commercial

are concerned, these spectacles might as well be from the moon. But they offer speed, violence, exotic settings. automobile chases and crashes, beatings and murders - and are a lot cheaper, and more glamorous, for a poor television network than anything it could produce at home.

These countries also complain that the big international press agencies, all of them U.S. or Western European, report about them almost entirely in terms of coups and dictatorships, scandal, East-West competition, or national catastrophe, and that as a resuit this is the way the rest of the world is led to see them. Unspoken in this complaint is also

the fact that for most of these governments, the press is expected to be, and nearly always is, an agency of propaganda and uplift, telling people the good things their leaders are doing for them, and instructing people in what they are expected to do for their leaders. (Mr. Lang might have noted traces of this even in France's television.

There is something in these com-plaints. Certainly the world would be a better and happier place without most U.S. television programs, U.S. television, 30 years ago inventive, pioneering, even intelligent, today has become puerile, apish, and sometimes vicious. Except for its admiratelevision has mostly become a corrupt and corrupting force.
U.S. films are a different matter. The junk and drivel is also accompa-nied by original and sometimes bril-

liant work, and even Mr. Lang might concede that it remains a powerful creative force. Over the past 75 years, the U.S. cinema has earned its international importance on merit. But in matters of both films and television, countries even now surely can choose what they accept. The United States government does not compel Filipino, or for that matter

French, television to carry "Dallas" or "Starsky and Hutch," or American films. If they don't like American culture, they should take Mr. Lang's advice and do without it. The news controversy is a more serious matter. But the dispute between the French minister and the ambassador of a conservative U.S. administration has its source in two ways of looking at the role of government. Americans

have always looked upon culture as a fore his mind." spontaneous expression of forces. He concludes, "Nothing conceiv-within the society, including commerciable is so petty, so insighed, so crowd-cial forces, and they have always been ed with pathry interests in one bostile to the notion of commentated the statement of the stat hostile to the notion of governmental. cultural policies or cultural direction (or censorship).

The American tradition has it that government poses a potential threat erry to culture, because a government de International Benefit Tribune pendent cultural institution is open to All restaures and

doutedly say that cultural institutions dependent upon the patronage of the rich, or of big corporations, or a purely commercial popular entertainment, is much more dangerous than when

the government is patron.
The American hostility to government intervention in matters cultural (to say nothing of matters commercial) is old. It is part of that passion-ate faith in individualism and enterprise remarked upon by another distinguished Frenchman a long time ago, Alexis de Toupeville. He said, "I readily admit that Americans have ne poets, I cannot allow that they have no poetic ideas." The American people, he went on, find poetry in their own march across these wilds, draining swamps, turning the course of rivers, peopling solitudes, and subding nature. This magnificent image of themselves does not meet the gaze of Americans at intervals only; it may be said to haunt every one of them in his least as well as his most important actions and to be always flitting be-

word, so anti-poetic - as the life of a men in the United States: But among all the thoughts which it soggests, there is always one that is full of po-

ROME — The strong rivalry be-tween Italy's Socialists and Christian Democrats within the fiveparty coalition has erupted in yet another crisis and the Socialist ministers

Italy: Weak on Politics

But Stronger in Defense

By Enrico Jacchia

have resign. The government of Premier Giov. ii Spadolini — Italy's 41st since the end of World War II has all but collapsed. The apparent reason is the rejection by a surprise vote in Parliament of a rather minor tax bill on oil prod-ucts. Ironically, the crisis follows the passage of the government's economic austerity package, which marked a

major achievement for the coalition. After a series of stormy meetings the Council of Ministers approved a budget plan, designed to reduce the public deficit and cut the huge government spending.

The budget for fiscal year 1983, which has been sent to Parliament for approval, contains a number of measures which will have to be taken by any new coalition government, if the cil of Ministers' debate were not met nation is to avoid bankruptcy and with opposition from the other memkeep its commitments to NATO.

According to the new budget, which is strongly criticized by the Communists, Italy's military expenditure will rise in absolute terms in fiscal 1983 with an unprecedented amount given over to the modernization of the armed forces,

Italy's armed forces must remain within the boundaries of the country, the Communists say, and be used solely to defend Italian territory. Any attempt to increase their mobility by creating, for instance, more paratroopers or to shift the defense strategy from the northeastern frontier to a more Mediterranean role will have an immediate impact on Italy's international position

A stronger Italian defense appara-tus would allow the rapid shifting of American naval and air forces to the Middle East, in an emergency, with-out jeopardizing the security of the southern flank of NATO. But this posture, in turn, would more closely link Italian foreign policy with the U.S. policy, which is precisely what

the Communists and the Christian Democratic left strongly oppose. The debate in the Council of Ministers on the budget points to a num-

ber of key questions.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio bluntly stated that ltaly's armed forces are inadequate to face the new dangers that might threaten the country from the south. "We are able to defend the Yugoslav frontier," he stressed, "but nothing more." He summed up his position in the following terms: "Italy is no longer the southern flank of NATO. It would be wrong even to say that the Mediterranean constitutes the southern flank. because the geostrategic situation has changed. The Mediterranean has become a part of the central front of the alliance, while the potential southern front stretches today from the Horn of Africa to the Gulf."

selves beyond that line.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the readers who submit them.



effective Italian role in the Mediterranean, the Near East and the North African regions.

participate, we need a credible defence force."

International Herald Tribune.

icate field? It would be early to give a positive answer. The fact remains that his statements during the Coun-

bers of the coalition government. Also, the determination to allocate larger part of the new defense funds to the modernization of the armed forces and the purchase of new weapons points in a meaningful direction. Shifting from personnel expenditure to the acquisition of new sophisticated weapons and better command and control systems has a double effect. It improves the combat capacity of the forces and, in time, it would give credibility to the ambitions of a more

There is a gap, usually, in Italy between ambitious goals and political reality. Minister Lagorio, however, has been explicit: "If we want to assume a role in the southern area, which is so important for the security of the Western nations, we must be ready to participate with our allies, in the defensive actions which might be necessary in that area. To be able to

Lagorio's ideas seem to fall in line with the views that U.S. representa-tives have expressed at NATO meetings over the last couple of years: The Atlantic alliance has no competence beyond the southern shores of the Mediterranean and most European allies are reluctant to commit them-

Does the defense minister's attitude reflect a change in the Italian government position in this most del-

and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge: all letters, but we value the views

Drouot Weathering Recession

By Source Melikian national Herald Tribune

DARIS - If figures mean anything, keeping a I low profile seems to be the answer to the recession. In contrast to Sotheby's and Christie's whose net sales have dropped this year, Drouot can boast a modest nominal 2.7-percent rise in the first six months of the year (which means a drop of 8 to 10 percent, given inflation). While the net to tal sold — 497 million francs (about 571 million) is less than a third of Sotheby's net, the score, which has greatly surprised the profession, is worth

The explanation is to be found in the structural differences between the Paris and the London-controlled auction markets.

Basically, the London system is theroughly ra-tionalized. In it, works of art are sold by category —Old Master paintings, English formance, Conti-

THE ART MARKET

nental (European excluding Britain) poscelain, etc. All the items are described in catalogs, many richly illustrated, that are dispatched weeks in advance all over the world, targeting a high proportion of

The French system is, to a large extent, the opposite. Although there has been a tendency to in-crease the number of specialist sales in the past two years, the overwhelming majority of French auctions offer a mixture of everything and most have no catalog. Without a catalog, sales fail to attract-foreign buyers, and even when there is a catalog, few foreign buyers show up in most cases because there are not enough items in any given category to justify the expense of a special trip.

Such sales are exclusively aimed at the home

market, in contrast with Sotheby's. Attending one of Sotheby's so-called "fast sales" — with slim, unillustrated catalogs — I was amszed last month to catch sight of a Paris dealer, a young man with a good eye and little money, who sells primitive art from a poky gallery on the Rue Mazarine. I have never seen any of his opposite numbers from London at a Paris sale: They could not afford the trip to view only a few objects.

The first explanation for the Paris auctioneers' comparatively better performance may have to be sought in the national character of their market. The French economy has been slower to react to world trends ever since the 1929 shamp — which

Sellers Prefer London

The second explanation, a consequence of the French sales organization, is that owners of very expensive works of art potentially attractive to an international audience prefer to sell in London. By and large, top-quality works in such diverse fields as Italian, Dutch, and German-Old Master paintings; Impressionist and modern paintings; Renaissance and medieval sculpture and objects d'art; and Greek and Roman antiquities all go to London. These are the categories that have been lifted over the years to artificial heights. Some are intensely speculative markets - particularly Impres-

tionist and modern paintings. They have been hit worst this season. Paris does not handle them and accordingly has been spared the worst in the reces-

On the other hand, Paris does sell, in every category of the market, a vast amount of low-priced items that would never find their way into Sotheby's or Christie's. There are no statistics on the subject because the 70 auction groups performing at Drouot don't work out any yearly figures other than the net total sold. But, walking into Drouot any afternoon in the week at 2 or 2:15 p.m., when most sales begin during the auction season — Drouot is now closed through September — one can see countless items going for less than 300 francs. These may be prints, drawings - cheap 19th-century drawings are still plentiful — bits of pottery and porcelain, even lowly furniture, such as the odd chair of no particular style. While demand has slackened slightly for such junk, it gets sold nevertheless, for most auctioneers don't allow

probably adds up to a fair amount. Apart from the daily junk, there are other lowpriced items, even in specialist sales. Many lots in sales of ancient Greek, Roman and Middle Eastern antiquities sell for less than 600 francs: Cypriof pottery, excavated glassware and bronze ve without any decoration, and so on. Sotheby's and Christie's discourage vendors from offering such lots for sale. Their machinery is too expensive to make it economically feasible for them to process the objects in their usual way — that is, to have their experts spend their valuable time examining them, writing entries for the catalogs, printing the catalogs, etc.

vendors to set reserves. At the end of the year it

On June 30, for example, the leading French auctioneering group was holding an auction of Middle Eastern art, of which about half consisted of Ethiopian works of art. Most items were under \$200. A wooden processional cross, possibly of the 14th or 15th century, was knocked down at 522 francs. I doubt if such a sale would be held at Sotheby's or Christic's. Financially it cannot have been very profitable. In the earlier part of the sale, which included excavated glass and bronze vessels. I saw a lot of five vessels from Luristan, from the 8th to 7th century B.C., being bought in under 1,000 francs, probably because it missed its reserve by 10 or 20 percent. The two main auction houses would not consider such a deal: Buying in a lot of that kind is a hopeless waste of time — the auctioneer's, the experts' - and costly investment.

Unsatisfactory as it may seem, this side of the business has, however, helped keep the turnover up in Paris. In the higher price bracket, the hundreds of paintings and objects d'art sold higgledy-piggledy without any cataloging or advertising — in other words, at low cost yet within a \$1,000 to \$10,000 range — have helped even more. Hence the nominal rise in Drouot sales.

If such uncataloged items were only to be sold in a more orderly way - say, paintings on a given day of the week, furniture on another — they would sell substantially better and be more profitable to all concerned. Thus, with a little more coordination, Paris might begin to make up for the

Georges Braque: A Feast of His Papiers Collés

once be distinguished.

the first time in art, drawing and

painting are combined with pieces

of cut and pasted paper in which

color, imagery and everyday asso-ciation come ready-made. (The pa-

per in question was of many kinds

brown wrapping paper, house painters' standard marbled or imi-

tation-wood papers, and strips tak-

en from packages of tobacco, ciga-rettes or razor blades.)

Contrapuntal Possibilities

of contrapuntal possibilities was made available to the artist. Picas-

so was quick to see the potential of

the alliance, but beyond a doubt it

was Braque who first thought it

up, in the south of France in Sep-

tember, 1912. What could be more

timely, therefore, than to get to-gether as many as possible of these

legendary works and see what they

have to say today, both to one an-

another, the two museums joined

forces to mount the exhibition that

can be seen at the Pompidou Cen-

ter through Sept. 27 and at the Na-

tional Gallery from Oct. 31 through Jan. 16. It contains as

Rather than compete with one

other and to us.

In this way a whole new gamut

clips from newspapers, plain

piers colles.

New York Times Service

PARIS — A double-headed exhibition at the Centre Pompidou in Paris reminds us that this is the centenary year of Georges Braque, who was born in Argenteuil on May 13, 1882, the son of a house painter and decorator, and who grew up to be one of the great French painters of all time.

He earned that title on two quite separate counts. Between the fall of 1909 and the outbreak of World War I, he and Picasso renewed the potential of art. Not only did they produce one masterpiece after another in idioms that had little or no precedent, they pushed on door after door that had hitherto been for others to walk through.

And when Braque was invalided out of the French Army during World War I he went on with what was in effect a complete second ca-

reer of his own.

Badly wounded in 1915, he never again had the monumental energy or the physical strength for which he had been outstanding in his youth. Nor did he ever again work with Picasso, or see him on a regular basis, though each was very much aware of what the other was doing. (One of the most remarkable of the papiers collés on view at the Pompidou Center belonged to Picasso for many years.)

After his convalescence. Braque went his own way at his own pace, which was necessarily much re-duced, but he neither dithered nor dawdled. And when the best paintings of his long career are brought together, as happens all too rarely, we realize that, for subtlety allied to monumentality, no painter in this century — Picasso not excepted - has bettered Braque. His second career did not have the spec-tacular, all-risking, ever-publicized profusion of Picasso's, but when it came to philosophical rumination on a large scale, Braque was out on

Washington Exhibition

That particular aspect of his achievement is likely to be made clear in the United States by an important exhibition, "Georges Braque: The Late Paintings (1940-1963)," that will be at the Phillips Gallery in Washington from Oct. 9 to Dec. 12, then travel to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco, the Walker Arts Center in Minneapolis and the Museum of Fine Arts in Hous-

In Paris the centenary would normally have called for a major retrospective. But it so happens that an exhibition of that kind and size was held at the Orangerie in the winter of 1973-74. Another Braque retrospective was held at the Maeght Foundation in Saint-Paul-de-Vence two summers ago. There would have been no way to borrow the indispensable major paintings again. And "indispensa-ble" in this case is the only eight word. Braque produced a great many of the papiers colles as we are many small paintings in which his ever likely to see in one place.

That the exhibition is of the beauty of touch and tone can at greatest possible distinction goes Within the general context of Braque's achievement, a place of without saying. It also does much to right an injustice from which Braque has often suffered. Until honor has long been set apart for the more than 50 papiers colles that quite recently his reputation has he produced between 1912 and 1918. The National Gallery of Art been somewhat in the shadow of Picasso's, both in general and in in Washington and the Pompidou Center had the idea of assembling relation to the years of their concurrent and adjacent effort. Picasas many as possible of those pa so had a colossal output, as everyone knows. That output sets up a These are works in which, for nervous vibration that is as rapid

> as it is contagious. Quite apart from that, Picasso the sculptor and Picasso the printmaker were every bit as inventive as Picasso the painter, and, as often as not, in quite different ways. In sculpture, in particular, Picasso reinvented the medium, just as much as he reinvented himself.

A Braque 1914 still life: Opening up a whole new gamut of contrapuntal possibilities.

Braque, on the other hand, was nothing special as a sculptor. No one would call him a great artist, quite certainly, on the evidence of his surviving work in three dimensions. The same could be said of his prints. Seductive as many of them are, they tend to seem merely polite when set beside his major paintings.

Even in painting, Braque's work had a thoughtful, unrackety quality that does not tug for our attention. In later life especially, he liked to think long and work slow. The estate was not large. Braque in life was untouched by scandal, and in death be has exemplary guardians in Claude Laurens — the son of his lifelong friend, the sculptor Henri Laurens - and Mariette Lachaud, for many years his devoted

But Braque is still often thought before 1914 offset the more dy-

and by 1914 he had made his con-It is one of the virtues of the papier collé exhibition at the Pompi-dou Center that it disposes of this

cally more gifted Picasso. He

rather seconded Picasso - so the

story went - than took the lead,

ancient fallacy once and for all. Isabelle Monod-Fontaine, the curator in charge of the show, points out in the catalog that, over and over again, it was Braque who had the ideas and Picasso who put them to his own memorably good uses. This is made clear not only in the show itself but in the letters

In October, 1912, for instance --moment at which Braque was poses. ("Paperistic and dustified" were the adjectives Picasso invented for the use of papier colle on the one hand and of the admixture of

sawdust with oil paint on the

The papier collé show is in itself a feast. Wit, color, subtlety of texture, ambiguity of meaning and a continuous invention make it something that can be studied for days on end without a moment of boredom. But in physical terms it is both light and small for a centenary celebration. So Dominique Bozo, the new director of the Pompidou Center, decided to put it in the middle of what is in effect a second Braque exhibition, a comprehensive survey of everything by Braque — paintings, drawings, sculptures, stage designs and jewelry — that is now in the possess
of the Muraa North the Musée National d'Art

Limited Collection

As Bozo points out in the catalog, French officialdom did not do well by Braque for the first 70 years of his life. (He was 71 when his painted ceiling was put up in the Etruscan Room in the Louvre.) There are wonderful things in the museum, but most of them came as gifts or bequests, whether from pioneer enthusiasts or from the artist himself and his widow. One or two very fine things have been acquired lately in lieu of estate tax, and in 1981 the museum was given a dispensation to buy the monu-"Man With Guitar" of

It would be useless to pretend that this is either a balanced or a comprehensive survey of Braque's career. Too many of the greatest sintings are already in mu in other countries, for one thing, More than one important phase in the work is represented scantily or not at all in Paris. But this is a historic occasion, nonetheless, and for those who have long cherished Braque's work there is a particular poignancy in seeing the paintings that he kept by him in the studio year after year and never quite decided to finish.

It has hitherto been the wish of Braque's heirs that these should not be shown in what they consider to be the rakish and promiscuous atmosphere of the Pompidou Center. But now that the museum galleries in the center are being redesigned, we may join with Bozo in hoping that the artist's bequest may eventually be shown in company with the best of the muse-

9 00 re

15,

Dance: A Fine 'Apollo Distraught' The French visitors brought a

By Nocl Goodwin

ONDON - What's in a title? Richard Alston decided that his new work for Ballet Rambert should be called "Apollo Disfemale figure of Catherine Becque. In a shorter Grecian puric than the other dancers, she was every inch a . divine image, and the ballet gave her an attractive flow of dancing in association with six other women and three men.

"Apollo Distraught" is set to a e-movement flute concerto by Nigel Osborne, a composer of inventively modern outlook within an often classical framework, like ery, the stage is good for dancing Alston's choreography. The three male dancers could perhaps be this Apollo's Muses, in a reversal of the sex roles, but in their athletic gear and their own trio dance they also suggest a relationship with the ing beach boys of Nijinska's classic "Les Biches."

Crichton-Stuart, Marquess of Bute.

By David Galloway

DUESSELDORF — When the color theorist

Josef Albers accepted a guest professor-ship in Ulm in 1956, he could scarcely have

expected to come into contact with such an en-

thusiastic young collector as Hans Mayer. The

Albers painting acquired by Mayer, then 16, was a major addition to a collection begun four

years before with a watercolor by August Macke. The visiting professor's influence was

clearly potent, for when Mayer opened his first gallery in 1964, the artist on view was Josef

Hans Mayer, one of Europe's most dynamic

and controversial gallerists, combines the fine

instinctive eye of the collector with the street-

wise canniness of the businessman. The recipe also includes a generous dash of charm, a

round-the-clock commitment to his trade, and

the nerves of a high-stakes roulette player. In 1974 his collector's eye urged him to buy a

massive painting by the Swiss artist Bernard

Lithi: Mayer the businessman warned that its

bizarre format - two meters wide, eight meters

high - made it unsalable. But quality, as al-

ways, had the final word. Mayer the gambler

felt a touch of dejà vu when he strolled into the

casino at Bad Oeynhausen in 1980. There, be-

tween the twin entrances to a baroque staircase,

rose a wall two meters wide and eight meters

-Monolithic Sculptures

high, obviously awaiting a work by Luthi.

War and Commonwealth.

Costly Saenredam at Edinburgh

The Associated Press

DINBURGH — The National Gallery put on display Friday the most expensive painting it has ever bought — a work by the 17th-century Dutch artist Pieter Saeuredam for which the gallery paid £1.3

million (about \$2.21 million).

The painting depicts the interior of the Church of St. Bavo at Haarlem. The gallery bought it earlier this year from the collection of John

the picture, signed and dated Feb. 27, 1648, was brought to England by Charles II at the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 following the Civil

Colin Thompson, director of the National Galleries of Scotland, said

. . .

mind more than once in the course inventive character and substance

by Christopher Swithinbar These were premiered during the Rambert company's first season in the Big Top, the mobile tent theater now located in Battersea Park. where the Royal Ballet preceded Rambert. Although there are cer-tain obvious limitations on scenand the casual ambiance has in recent years helped bring in new audiences for dance that might shun the more formal surroundings of, say, Covent Garden, where the ballet of the Paris Opera is now

Alston brings that ballet to curious repertory of only two proof "Apollo Distraught," which has ductions, devoting all the first inventive character and substance week's performances to Pierre Laand effectively simple designs by cotte's painstaking reconstruction Candida Cook. Michael Taylor of the Taglioni "La Sylphide" of was a skilled flute soloist, with Ni-1832. As an exercise in historical should the cause that had some on- cholas Car conducting. "Apollo" spirit this had an attractive period lookers distraight because the cen- was accompanied in the repettory charm in its staging, and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging, and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging, and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging, and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging, and an attractive period charm in its staging, and an attractive period charm in its staging, and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging and an abundral role embodies the shapely by Alston's new "Fantasie," a classical distractive period charm in its staging and an attractive period ch sically oriented duet for Frances ty of romantic style in its dancing, arty and Paul Me ight to watch D-minor Fantasia (K397), played spite of the choreography's regiented classroom basis

Ballet Orchestra in the serviceable appearing for the first time since 1954. Schneitzhoeffer music.

Among two casts, Elizabeth Platel offered the most captivating embodiment of the Sylphide in her beauty of technique and ethereal illusion, though Ghislaine Thesmar had a softness of line and image that was also pleasing. Mi-chael Denard was the more elegant James, but Jean-Pierre Franchetti the s was the more elegant James, but Jean-Pierre Franchetti the stronger. Michel Quéval conducted the Sadier's Wells Royal

Ouéval was succeeded by André Girard to conduct the curious amalgam of Mendelssohn, Ligeti and barrel-organ operatics that makes, to my ears, a clumsy contri-vance for John Neumeier's "A nmer Night's Dream," given throughout the second week. Although the ballet has ingenuity and comedy at times, it also ed to have every device to extend mediocre choreographic invention beyond the limits of interest. The dancing, led by Noëlla Pontois and Jean-Yves Lormeau,



John self-portrait (detail).

The Simple Legacy of Gwen John



By Max Wykes-Joyce International Herald Tribune T ONDON — In the spring of 1903, two art students. Dore-

ha McNeill and Gwen John, set out to walk from London to Rome, armed with great mnocence, some charm, and a revolver that Gwen's brother Augustus, who was in love with Dorelia but married to someone else, had insisted that they take.
They earned their bread by side-

walk portraiture and by singing in bars and cases. They slept in the fields, using their capacious port-folios as blankets. By fall, they had got only as far as Toulouse. Gwen wrote to Ursula Tyrwhitt, a fellow student at the Slade School: "We shall never get to Rome, it seems further away than it did in England." The pair accordingly returned to Paris, and settled in the artist quarter of Montparnasse.

Both studied with Whistler for a while. Then, after an amorous adventure in Brussels, Dorelia returned to England to become the second Mrs. Augustus John. Gwen John, meanwhile, working in attic rooms, eked out a living by modeling for artists, chief among whom was the 63-year-old sculptor Rodin, with whom she fell passionate-

At first, all went well with this affair. The Master spoke and wrote of Gwen John as "a very fine artist." She began a series of paintings of interiors, the rooms in which she lived and worked, which she took to Rodin for his approval. 'My room is so pretty," she wrote to him on one occasion in 1907. "I will draw it for you in the wardrobe mirror, with me doing something in the Dutch manner.

There has rarely been a more autobiographical artist than Gwen John. She painted portraits of Dorelia when, compelled by the cold, they had taken lodgings in Toulouse. She painted interiors of her rooms, and the streets around the houses in which she lived. She painted self-portraits, her visiting female friends, her beloved cats.

In 1913, in a last desperate attempt to revive the aged and ailing Rodin's interest, she moved to Mendon, a suburb of Paris that then was still virtually a country village, where he, too, lived, though at that time he was abroad (ironically, in England). Old, tired, and fought over by past mistresses, of whom there were many, Rodin no longer cared. Gwen John, sadly, wrote a final letter to the Master: "I am a suffering little creature but my room is tidy and I say my prayers. The stars in the sky and

the leaves of the plans on my ter-

race console me in the night. They

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that He loves me." About this time, she began to

style herself, in the Franciscan manner, "God's little artist."
Roman Catholicism, to which she had converted in 1913, became a great consolation. Meudon boused nunnery, and a school for orphans run by the nuns. Nuns and children now became her two favorite themes.

In her studio notes, she admonished herself to work - which, for her, was a form of prayer. "Each day is for work. Abandon yourself to God's kindness. Don't be vague or wavering. Impose your style.

Let it be simple and strong."
That is exactly what her work became, from 1915 onward, for more than a decade. From Rodin she had learned the habit of working in series. There is a series of oils, watercolors and gouaches of Mère Poussepin, foundress of the convent/orphanage. A series of nuns. A series of drawings of children; of people in church; of the Rue Terre-Neuve, in which she had an attic room from 1913 to

In the latter year she held her only one-person exhibition, at the Chenil Galleries in London, with such good results that she was able to afford a wooden studio hut, built on a waste lot,

Here she passed the rest of her life, making smaller and smaller paintings of flowers, of her studio, of nuns, of orphans, of people in church and, inevitably, of the cats that had become almost her sole companions. One of the few people she saw in the late 1930s was Louise Roche, her neighbor in Meudon since 1923. Roche was appalled at Gwen John's self-neglect, especially as she was suffering abdominal pains that, in retrospect, must have indicated cancer.

"To go to a doctor inconvenienced her. To take solid nourishment inconvenienced her. She treated her body as though she were its executioner," Roche said. When World War II began

John decided to return to England, Roche having promised to care for the cats. Without luggage, she took a train for Dieppe. There she collapsed in the street, was assumed to be a derelict, and was taken to a hospice, where she died. Her grave is unknown. But her will bequeathed what little means she had for the care of her cats.

A loan show of 80 works of Gwen John, particularly strong in the Meudon paintings of the 1920s and early '30s, is at Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London, to the end of August.

from Braque and Picasso that are reproduced in facsimile in the cacontinually coming up with new and valid ideas - Picasso wrote to say that he was having a great time adapting them to his own pur-

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Mayer is one of the few gallerists not intimidated by the size of many contemporary canvases, he thinks in terms of paintings, not of walls, with the faith that the latter will always make themselves available. One of his latest acquisitions is a stimming canvas by Horst-Gläsker, 10 meters wide. It can be tidily rolled, but the monolithic sculptures of Takashi Naraha are another matter. Vast gramte blocks

are worked by the artist to suggest that buried of his latest clients come from Japan, and he forms are emerging from the raw stone. These are still, meditative works, energized by the ten-sion between the raw and the finished surfaces. Each weighs two to five tons. Mayer's question was not how to transport them to the recent Basel Art Fair, but rather which would compose best for a serious presentation of the Japanese artist's work in Europe.

Hans Mayer: Portrait of a Dynamic Gallerist

Less than a decade after he began installing lithographs in a Dortmund furniture store as a young salesman, Mayer moved to Düsseldorf's most prestigious gallery location. With a sculptural interior by Max Bill, his gallery is gracefully flanked by the Hofgarten, the opera house, the Kunsthalle and the rising forms of the new museum of contemporary art. Elsewhere in the city he has atchers and storerooms that would suffice for a small museum. Indeed, any exhibition that carries the name Hans Mayer - in his gallery or at art fairs in Chicago, Basel, Paris, Cologne - has the meticulous

ofessionalism of a good museum installation. It is no coincidence that Mayer takes center stage at any contemporary art fair, he was a driving force in conceiving the model for them all. Concerned by the lack of a cultural and artistic capital in West Germany, 20 gallerists organized the first Cologue Art Fair in 1967. Their aim was to spotlight important recent developments in the arts, and they filled a critical information gap. Later the fair expanded to include international gallerists by invitation; now it is an annual free-for-all that alternates between Düsseldorf and Cologne. The exacting standards of the original concept were echoed in the bravura presentation that the Hans Mayer Gallery recently made at the Chicago

While most of his colleagues lament the effects of a shrinking economy, Mayer continues to expand the international platform on which his gallery's image has always depended. Many

sees this as symptomatic of a major shift in the art world. Just as Paris was supplanted by New York, the westward movement continues symbolized by ambitious museum projects scheduled for Los Angeles and by a young generation of collectors willing to take risks. The next scene, he feels, is the Pacific, and there Japan plays a strategic role — with not only the drive and organization to develop new cultural institutions, but with rich visual traditions in which to root them. Eclectic Program

His eclectic program always carries the Mayer stamp. Artistic excellence is his sole carterion, and he never lacks the courage to back his hunches. Among them is a belief in the revival of serious portraiture. A few years ago the notion seemed anachronistic, but now there are lengthening waiting lists for the three Americans who do commissions for Mayer's clients: James Collins, Andy Warhol and Douglas

Neither the gallerist nor the artists see this as bread-and-butter exercise. As Johnson says, Hans Mayer was one of the first major sallerists to recognize the cultural significance of the commissioned portrait. Most think of it as something reactionary, but for him the portrait today is a major avant-garde form."

Since his boyhood investment in a Macke watercolor, acting on his convictions has become a way of life for Mayer. He fell six stories down an elevator shaft in 1975, and specialists doubted he would walk again, but he was soon up and running to make up for lost time. Wherver he appears on the international art circuit. he brings the distinctive style and flair that recall the great Parisian dealers of the past. And there is often a Puckish gleam in his eye as he takes the measure of a likely looking wall.

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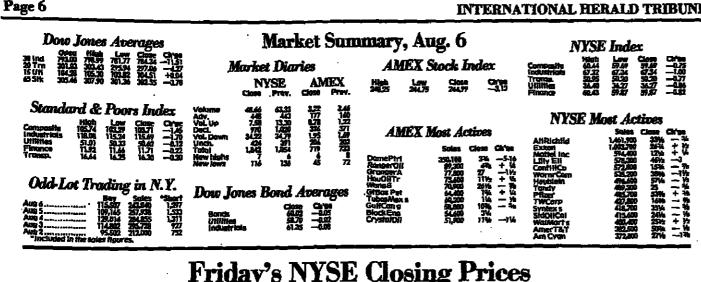
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FOR A RETURN ON TIME

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Fiat to Buy KHD's 20% Iveco Stake

COLOGNE -- Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz said Friday it had agreed to sell its 20-percent stake in Iveco of Amsterdam to Fiat. A KHD spokesman said no financial details of the agreement were available. Fiat and KHD merged their commercial vehicle interests to form Iveco in 1975. Under the agreement, which required KHD to supply 23,000 motors annually. Fiat took an 80 percent stake in Iveco and KHD the remaining 20 percent.

National Semiconductor Cuts Staff

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — National Semiconductor, one of the biggest Silicon Valley companies, said it has laid off about 1,000 employees in its U.S. operations effective Friday because of weak economic and industry

The company, which has about 34,000 employees, 10,000 of them in the United States, said it believes semiconductor industry sales will con-

tinue to be flat for the next several months.

In the fiscal year ended May 31, National Semiconductor posted a \$10.7 million loss, its first in 15 years, compared with a profit of \$52.4 million in the previous year. The layoffs had been rumored for several

Seagram Raises Stake in Du Pont

WASHINGTON - Seagram said in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission it acquired 2.03 million more shares of Du Pont, raising its stake to 50.1 million shares, or 21.3 percent.

It said the additional shares were acquired on the open market be-

tween June 4 and July 30 at a cost of about \$65.1 million. Michael C.L. Hallows, Seagram's secretary, said the company has the right to buy up to 25 percent of Du Pont's voting securities, under a 10-year agreement

He said, "We took the position that from time to time, as we feel it's propitious, we'll make further purchases, without any timetable or price established." He said acquisition of Du Pont shares up to the 25 percent ceiling is up to the board.

Comsat Freed to Sell Services Direct

WASHINGTON - The Federal Communications Commission, reversing a policy of nearly 20 years, has voted to allow the Washington-based Communications Satellite Corp. to sell its international satellite

services directly to businesses, government agencies and individuals.

Previously, Comsat had to sell its international facilities only to other international communications companies, such as American Telephone & Telegraph, RCA Global Communications and Western Union International, which in turn would sell Comsat's services to businesses and

Britoil Seeks Approval for New Field

LONDON — Britoil said Friday it had applied, as expected, for government approval to develop the Clyde field in the North Sea, at an estimated cost of close to £1 billion (\$583.5 million).

Clyde contains recoverable reserves of 150 million barrels of oil. Britoil said the combination of small reserves, high technical costs and the U.K. tax regime puts the field very close to the limit of economic feasi-

U.S. Bank Declared Insolvent, Closed

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa — State banking officials closed the Mount Pleasant Bank & Trust Co. early Friday, declaring it insolvent and ordering its assets liquidated. The bank's said depositors with less than \$100,000 in a single account

will receive their money next Tuesday or Wednesday. He said the failure resulted from a series of loan losses, including losses associated with the bankruptcy of the Prairie Grain Co. of Stockport in 1980.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Mexico Establishes Two-Tier Peso Rate | Gulf's offer to acquire Cities last | June rescued Cities from a bitter |

MEXICO CITY — Trading in from Mexican banks before Friday the Mexican peso nearly ground to will be allowed to exchange pesos a halt Friday after the government at the preferential rate to pay them introduced a two-tier exchange back, system in an attempt to ease the Mr country's balance-of-payments dif- ed economist, imposed an econom-

Under the new system, announced Thursday, there will be a preferential, government-supported rate of exchange pegged to Thursday's rate for the import of food, capital goods and other items deemed essential for the

economy.

For all other transactions, the peso has been freed to float to a sharply devalued level in free trad-

ing. Meanwhile, in Santiago, Sergio de la Cua-Finance Minister Sergio de la Cua-dra announced Thursday that the Chilean government has decided to allow its peso to float freely against other currencies because of a fall in foreign reserves and domestic savings. The Chilean peso was devalued by 18 percent on June 15, making the rate 46 pesos to the dollar.

Mexico's two-tiered exchange system is aimed at halting a speculative run on Mexico's Central Bank reserves while protecting consumers from higher prices for imported food and some companies from an increase in the peso value of their dollar debts.

Move Called Devaluation

A source at the Banco de Mexico, the central bank, said the move was actually a devaluation of the weakening currency, which was trading almost 60 percent below its official rate at airport exchange counters late Thursday. It was pegged at 49 to the dollar Thurs-

In New York, dealers said the currency was quoted at 65-75 to the U.S. dollar. However, the quotes were only an indication since a new market for the free-floating currency had not yet de-

Mexican bankers said Friday the peso will fall by 28 percent to 70 pesos to the dollar, but few banks were willing to sell their dol-

Most Mexican banks refused to trade in foreign currency when they opened, although the Serfin Bank opened by quoting the peso at 65 to the dollar for buying pesos and 85 for buying dollars. Another major bank, Comermex, was quoting at 61 and 89 to the dollar, although sources at the bank said there were no exchange operations

Mexico's last major devaluation, in mid-February, brought the peso from 27 to the dollar to 45.

Announcing the new system, Treasury Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog said businesses and individuals. Mexican and foreign, who

Gulf Ends Its Offer For Cities

Renders
PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil
Corp. ended Friday its plan to acquire Cities Service Co. for \$5.13

billion.
Gulf said it had been unable to agree with the Federal Trade Com-mission, which late last month blocked the merger pending a review of its antitrust implications.

Over the past two weeks, Gulf said, it made detailed proposals to resolve the FTC's objections that the merger would reduce competi-tion in certain areas. But, Gulf said, it became clear that the FTC was unwilling to accept its propos-

The company said the FTC took the position that no settlement was possible unless Gulf sold Cities Service's sole refinery or a major Gulf refinery to a company acceptable to the FTC. Other assets also would have had to have been sold to satisfy the agency, Gulf said.

A Way Out? Some analysts have said, however, that Gulf may not have wanted to reach a settlement with the gov-ernment. They have suggested that the antitrust problem provided Gulf with a way to back away gracefully from a deal it was hav-

ng second thoughts about. Gulf's stand against disposing of the refinery seemed to support the idea that the company was willing to let the merger drop. The main idea of the merger proposal, most analysts say, was for Gulf to ac-quire Cities Service's vast holdings of U.S. oil exploration rights, not its refinery capacity.
"Most other assets of Cities Ser-

vice were peripheral" for Gulf, Al Anto, an analyst at Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. said recently. "It seems that some kinds of accommodations could could have been made to satisfy most of the commission's complaints."

Gulf said it gave notice to Mor-gan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, depositary for Gulf's GOC Acquisition Corp. unit, that it had exercised its right to end its offer to buy 41.5 million shares for \$63 apiece. Morgan Guaranty is to return promptly certificates for the shares promptly to holders who tendered under the offer. Reflecting fears that Gulf would

abandon the merger plan, Cities shares have fallen considerably recently. Before trading in Cities shares was halted Friday pending the announcement, the price was down to \$37.25, off \$6.75 on the day and far below the offer price of \$63 a share.

fight with Mesa Petroleum, a much ller oil company that had been fighting to take over Cities for 18

The Gulf-Cities merger would have created the fifth largest U.S. oil company. It also would have Mr. Silva Herzog, a Yale-educatbeen the third-largest corporate combination in U.S. history, topped only by the \$7.2-billion ic austerity program after assum-ing his post March 16. He has cut public spending and raised taxes purchase of Conoco by Du Pont and U.S. Steel's \$6-billion acquisi-tion of Marathon Oil. Both of to compensate for shrinking oil revenues and the burden of a forthose mergers were completed last

eign debt expected to reach \$80 billion this year. At the time of the offer, some Although the belt tightening has turned last year's balance-of-trade deficit into a surplus, Mr. Silva paying too much for Cities. They Herzog said, Mexico is having inacknowledged, however, the allure creasing trouble borrowing enough of Cities' rights to explore and drill dollars abroad to balance its curland in the United States.

Dollar Up on Prospect Of Firm Interest Rates

LONDON - The dollar continued its recent strong showing Fri-day, breaching the 2.50-Deutsche-mark level and equaling the record of 6.9755 French francs. But the U.S. currency eased from its highs in late profit-taking.

Frankfurt and London dealers attributed the dollar's strength to the view that U.S. interest rates have stabilized after their recent declines, while European rates are due to come down.

They said West Germany's Bundesbank Council might be reluc-tant to cut its key Lombard rate, which stands at 9 percent, as long as the dollar stays at its current levels. Speculation had grown this week that the council might soon announce a reduction .

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(a) Commercial franc. (b) Am

and federal funds rates some support for the dollar. Euro-dollar rates opened about 4 point above Thursday's levels, and fed funds, reserves U.S. banks lend one another overnight, were unchanged at 104 percent.

The U.S. unit opened in Frank-furt at 2.4925 DM on and went as high as about 2.51 DM - the highest since July 8 when the dollar was set at 2.5070 Marks. The Bundesbank had to sell \$35.9 million at the fixing, and a half hour after the setting the dollar was trading as high as 2.5055 DM. The dollar closed in London at

2.4963 DM, up about three pfennigs on the week. A dealer at a major U.S. bank in London said he had "no doubt" that the U.S. Federal Reserve was nnounce a reduction. in the market selling dollars to steady Eurodollar deposit rates slow its advance.

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 6, excluding bank service charges.

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"What's next?" asks a cartoon from Asahi Shimbun showing President Reagan playing the "mole hitting game" with moles representing Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Hitachi.

Japanese Think U.S. Likes 'Bashing' Them

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

TOKYO — Not long ago, a cartoon in Asahi Shimbun, a leading Japanese newspaper, showed Ronald Reagan, his sleeves rolled up, pummeling small, mole-like creatures with a huge mallet. The small creatures, of course, were supposed to be Japanese companies, and the idea was to depict what trade specialists call

"Japan bashing," or punishing Japan for the success of its exports.

Though hardly subtle, the cartoon captured the sense of aggreed innocence that many Japanese are feeling these days over

grieved innocence that many Japanese are feeling these days over recent moves by the U.S. government against Japanese companies. On June 22, employees of Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric. Corp. were charged with conspiring to steal computer secrets from International Business Machines Corp.

On July 20, the American subsidiary of Mitsui & Co. was indicted for conspiring to sell steel in the United States at artificially low prices. The following day, Mitsui, a giant trading company, pleaded shall to

Then, last week, it was disclosed that the U.S. Justice Department was investigating possible price-fixing by six Japanese companies selling sophisticated semiconductor chips in the U.S. mar-

The indictments and the investigation come at a time when America's huge trade deficit with Japan is widening. Last Wednesday, the Commerce Department reported that in 1982's first half, the deficit was more than \$10 billion, a record for a six-month period.

Despite repeated proclamations by U.S. officials that the cases are unrelated to trade disputes, most Japanese simply do not believe it.

In Japan, lawsuits are comparatively rare. Taking legal action against an individual or company is viewed as a last resort. Grievances are typically resolved by negotiation, not by litigation, as in the United States. Thus the recent indictments and investigation are widely taken to be symbols of U.S. hostility toward Ja-

Furthermore, big business and government in Japan work to-gether, much more so than in the United States, where the public and private sectors often are adversaries. So the Japanese, not surprisingly, think it is only logical that the recent Justice Department steps represent a collective effort by U.S. business and government to blunt competition from Japanese companies.

"Japanese tend to have an ethnocentric view of this — that the American actions are a plot," said Noritake Kobayashi, director of the Keio Business School. Mr. Kobayashi, who attended Harvard University, added that the widespread view that there is a U.S. conspiracy against Japan

is "a big mistake" - and one that could further sour trade relations between the two nations. Though Japanese government officials are upset by the recent

PUTNAM INTERNATIONAL FUND

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Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the Annual General Meeting of the company will be held at the registered office on August 25, 1982 at 3.00 p.m., with the following agenda:

Receipt of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditors.

Auditors.

Approval of the balance sheet and of the profit and loss statement as at May 31, 1982 and allocation of net results.

Ratification of the co-option of two Directors.

Ratification of the co-option of two Directors.

Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditors and remuneration of the Directors for the period ended May 31, 1982.

Election of Directors and a Statutory Auditor for the ensuing year. To amend Article II of the Articles of Incorporation in order to change the date of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders from August 25, to the third Monday of April in each year.

To amend Article 26 of the Articles of Incorporation in order to change the fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31 in each year.

Resolutions on items 6 and 7 of the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of 2-3 of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

Decisions on items 1,2,3,4 and 5 shall require no quorum and may be passed by a simple majority of the Shareholders present and voting with the restriction that no Shareholder whether by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares present or represented at the Meeting or of two fifth of the shares outstanding.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Putnam International Fund's paying agent.

Shareholders may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them upon request in the case of registered Shareholders and against deposit of their share certificates afore-taid in the case of bearer Shareholders.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded. Putnam International Fund's paying agent is Kredietbank S.A. Luxemboureoise. 43. Boulevard Royal. Luxemboure, In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of Putnam International Fund not later than August 18, 1982.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The basic mea-

sure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, increased \$900 million in the

week ended July 28, the Federal

The Fed also said that M-1's de-

cline the previous week was \$1.1

billion rather than the \$800 million

originally reported.

A majority of the forecasts Friday for the latest week's M-1 had

called for a modest decline, ana-

A survey showed that forecasts

were calling for a decline of as much as \$2.3 billion but that the

median forecast was for a decline

Analysts said that while the in-

crease was unexpected, it would

not bring the aggregate above its 2½ percent to 5½ percent target

The problems confronting the credit makets have not disappeared, particularly in light of the

flood of Treasury debt to be mark-

Notice of Meeting

Reserve Board reported Friday.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

U.S. M-1 Increases \$900 Million

eted in the coming quarters, but the near-term picture is calmer,"

said Alan C. Lerner, a money mar-

ket economist at the Bankers

Although Treasury borrowing to

finance sederal budget deficits is

still heavy enough to cause some analysts to predict higher rates lat-er in the year, the supply of Treas-ury debt is not an immediate prob-

lem. In fact, except for weekly bill

sales and two issues of two-year notes, dealers do not expect any

Treasury issues until late Septem-

But Salomon Brothers chief economist Henry Kaufman indi-cated Friday that interest rates

may go up again soon. He said that simply absorbing the \$11 bil-lion in new Treasury financing sold this week coupled with sea-

sonal pressures on the money sup-ply could mean faster M-1 growth than the Fed is seeking.

"These developments may easily

Italian Officials Order **Ambrosiano Liquidation**

By Andrew Hurst

ROME - The Italian govern-ment formally wound up the Banco Ambrosiano private banking group Friday after accepting the inevitability of the most spectacu-lar financial collapse in the coun-

try's postwar history.

Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta decreed the compulsory iquidation of the nation's largest private banking group, marking the failure of a two-month bid by the central bank to ward off the

A Bank of Italy statement said later that what remains of Banco Ambrosiano's Italian assets would be merged into a new bank, to be controlled by a seven-member con-sortium of banks formed last month to try to bail out the old grouping.

The plan made no concession to

pressure from foreign banks seeking to recover an estimated \$700 million lent to Ambrosiano's over-

Mr. Andreatta made clear to journalists that the new bank would be in no way connected with the liabilities of these subsidiaries.

Banco Ambrosiano's financial difficulties first surfaced two months ago when the Bank of Italy demanded information on the group's overseas subsidiaries and on an estimated \$1.4 billion it had made in foreign loans.

Ambrosiano chairman Roberto

Calvi, who was appealing against conviction last year on currency offenses, fled the country on June 10 and was found a week later, hanged from a bridge in London.

The government appointed three sioners from the Bank of Italy to run Ambrosiano.

Vatican Bank Was Associate

The Vatican bank, Istituto per le Opere di Religione, known as IÓR, emerged as a leading associate of Ambrosiano and financial sources said it controlled or partly controlled the Panamanian finance houses to which Ambrosiano had made the majority of its overseas

The Vatican bank, which has a publicly disclosed stake of about 1.5 percent in Banco Ambrosiano, issued letters of patronage to back

Bowing to public pressure, the Vatican appointed a three-man panel of international experts to advise on its bank's role in the Ambrosiano affair, but refused to accept responsibility for the Latin American loans. Relations with the Italian au-

thorities reached a low ebb last week when Milanese magistrates

funds rate around its present level,

thereby dashing hopes of contin-ued interest rate declines," he said.

Consumer credit figures, tenta-tively scheduled for release by the

Fed Friday, were postponed until

investigating Ambrosiano sent a judicial warning to top Vatican bank directors that IOR president Archbishop Paul Marcinkus and two lay Vatican bankers might face fraud charges.

Financial observers say the central bank could have taken more decisive measures to prevent the failure and has failed to honor the commitments in the 1974 Basel concordat, which sought to estab-lish final responsibility of central banks over the foreign operations of banks under their control.

suggestions that it should be responsible for debts of Banco Ambrosiano's Luxembourg subsidi-ary, which has been declared in deault on debts of about \$400 mil-

Foreign banking sources in Milan said they believed the decision to reconstitute the parent bank under new ownership was a maneuver aimed at putting it out of reach of the creditors of the

NYSE Prices Fall To 27-Month Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed at their lowest point in more than 27 months Friday as a wave of selling by arbitragers hit the market on speculation Gulf Oil would end its offer for Cities Service.

The Dow Jones industrial average skidded 11.51 points to 784.34, the lowest closing level since April 21, 1980, when it hit 759.13. Declines led advances by a 10-to-4 margin, and and volume fell to 48.7 million shares from the 54.7

million traded Thursday. The Dow average moved in a narrow range until midday, when trading in Cities Service and Gulf was halted pending news. Analysts said speculators hold-ing heavy positions in Cities Ser-

vice had to sell off other stocks to be able to cover their positions if the deal fell apart. Gulf announced right at the market's close that it ended its offer for Cities Service.

Harry Laubscher of Paine Webber said selling also accelerated when the Dow average failed to hold above 789, its previous low

for the year. 'Major Bear Market'

"We are in a major bear mar-ket," Mr. Lanbscher said. He expects the market to continue falling to the 675 to 725 range on the Dow average, probably sometime after Labor Day.

The Dow average has dropped a total of 37.77 points over the last four sessions, and analysts said the market's slide reflected Wall Street's disappointment that stocks failed to stage a significant rally after the recent declines in shortterm interest rates.

Instead, investors focused on the spate of recent forecasts, both within the government and outside the government, that the economic reovery will be slower and weaker

The slow trading indicated many investors retreated to the sidelines in confusion over the congressional battle on the administration-backed plan to raise taxes \$99 billion to reduce the record federal deficit.

President Reagan postponed a scheduled vacation deal with rebellious conservatives and to lobby for the record tax-increase mea-

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the Gulf-Cities Service merger would not go through caused Cities Service to tumble 64 points to 37% before being halted. Gulf rose % to 251/2.

The selling spilled over to other oil stocks, including Superior, off 1% to 23%, Kerr-McGee 1% to 24%, Union Oil of California % to 22%, Phillips % to 24% and Louisiana Land & Exploration % to

Home computer and video game makers extended the declines they have suffered all week on speculation that a price war in the indus-try is about to start. Warner Communications fell 1%

to 38% and Tandy ¼ to 25, both in active trading. Commodore was off 1½ to 30 and Texas Instruments 11/4 to 811/4. Pfizer, which took a beating recently, was active and closed up % at 53%. Analysts discounted rumors that Pfizer faced problems

arthritis drug.
Lilly, which withdrew its Oraflex drug from the market Wednesday, lost ground again, closing off 24 at 46½.

similar to Eli Lilly's with an anti-

Statistics Index

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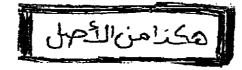
Arduous Preparation Creates the Swings that Pile Up Profits

Ultimately, the post-1981 drop in interest rates which accelerated in late July will oblige masses of fixedequity investors to reassess their prospects in terms of folling yields. As credit easement alleviates pressures which have kept consumers and businesses alike operating on a hand-to-mouth basis, the economic resurgence that has been in advanced planning stages on both sides of the Atlantic will become a visible phenomenon and money-market funds alone have captured \$213 billion — largely in proceeds from bottom-area equity liquidation by the market's sprawling amateurish contingent. Sideways action that has continued through a year or more of warnings and panies in growth and speculative groupings will be converted repidly to upward momentum as a sidelined public tries to buy back stocks that have been sold out (and often sold short) as the buying of professional minorities has foshioned new cyclical foundations. Investors who wait for confirmation of such an buying into trading tops again and being forced to sit out another cycle. Optimizing profits means starting at the disch-digging end of the cycle when professionals are painstakingly buying dips and selling rallies to build largest-possible positions in advance of possible positions in advance of broader upswings. The IOG fund, whose approach to this process is described in weekly growth reports, has gained 22 percent in fully-redeemable equity value during latest preparatury stages; and reports available for a complimentary period will show you through specific chart projections why we see this gradual start leading to accelerating gains as the 1982-4 built market gathers momentum. INTERNATIONAL

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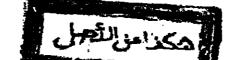
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Friday's AMEX Closing Prices
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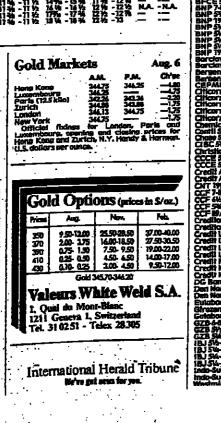
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AEG May Get Help From United Technologies

Renters
FRANKFURT --- United Technologies Corp. emerged Friday as a leading candidate to replace General Electric Co. of Britain in the U.S. company of the same plans to rescue AEG-Telefunken

The U.S. company is negotiating to buy a stake in AEG's capital goods businesses, the chairman of the AEG Works' Council, Hans Rubke, said Friday. He added that the labor group would support the

United Technologies bid to participate in the rescue of AEG. The

United Technologies had no immediate comment on Mr. Rubke's statement. But it said Friday that it has tentatively agreed to form a joint venture with AEG to operate

Japanese Growing Resentful As U.S. Complaints Stack Up

(Continued from Page 7) Justice Department actions, they do not go so far as to characterize them as a "conspiracy," either publicly or privately.

Most government officials say these are law enforcement matters that should be kept at arm's length from trade issues. And most officials express confidence that this

can be done. There is a perception gap beween the two nations concerning these three incidents, and that is

Renison Plans to Slow Australian Mine Output

LONDON - Regison Goldfields Consolidated said the finan-cial situation at its Mount Lyell Mining & Railway subsidiary is critical and it plans to close the mine for four weeks in September and a further one month in December and January.

Renison, the Australian offshoot of Consolidated Gold Fields, said it also plans to introduce a four day week for all Mount Lyell employees and implement operating changes at Mount Lyell and Reni son, another subsidiary, because of continuing depressed copper prices and tin export quotas.

Grains

5.97 5.91% 34 5.91% 5.84% 5.97 5.89 1/2 6.12% 6.05 6.25% 6.22 6.44 6.37 6.57 6.49

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London Commodities Aug. 6

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Prev. dry's open int 43,80, up 284.

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Aug. 6

important to deal with," said Osamu Watanabe, a senior official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "But I do not think that these incidents will have a lasting effect on our trade relations with the United States."

The investigation of Japanese semiconductor producers is per-haps most irksome to Japanese officials. Just a few months earlier, Reagan administration officials expressed concern that Japanese companies were selling 64K random access memory chips, which can store 64,000 units of information, too cheaply, hurting U.S. producers. In recent months, the Japanese government has warned its companies not to price chips so low that they could be accused of "dumping" — selling products at artificially low prices.

But now the Justice Department apparently is investigating possible cartel-like price-fixing by Japanese companies, which would increase the price of chips.

We have taken a cooperative approach on this issue," one official said, "and we would like to see some consistency from the American government.

Frankly," he added, "the Reagan administration has lacked consistency, and that has made them difficult to deal with."

sales equivalent to about \$150 mil-lion. The division makes semiconductors, infrared modules and so-

lar cells. Under the agreement, AEG would transfer to the venture all assets of the division except those relating to technical tube activities, United said in a statement from its Hartford, Conn., headquarters. It did not say what its contribution

to the venture would be, United said the agreement calls for it and the venture to form a company called Telemos Electronic to develop and produce custom semiconductor devices. United's microelectronics center in Colorado and its Mostek subsidiary in Texas would cooperate in the in-troduction of advanced VLSI, or

very large scale integration, technology to Telemos.

A United spokesman said that his company and AEG each would hold 49 percent of the venture and that the remaining 2 percent would be held by "another source in Ger-

Mr. Rubke, who is also deputy chairman of the AEG supervisory board, said that a link with United would give AEG access to the U.S. market and would not threaten as many jobs as participation by

Mr. Rubke said the work force sees United as a better partner be-cause there is little overlap in the \$13.7 billion last year.

capital goods sector includes telecommunications, satellite tech-

nology, military electronics and other businesses, while United builds jet engines, helicopters, space systems, elevators, escalators and air conditioning units.

Banking sources said Thursday that GEC's interest in the rescue had waned. That report put pressure on AEG's share price Friday; it closed at a record low of 27.80 Deutsche marks (\$11), down 1.70

Sources close to the rescue talks said a delegation from AEG - including a representative from Dresdner Bank, which heads the 25-bank AEG consortium — was in the United States holding talks m the United States holding talks with United. United appears interested in taking a similar stake to that originally envisaged by GEC, 40 percent of a new capital goods subsidiary to be called AEG-Technik AG, the sources added.

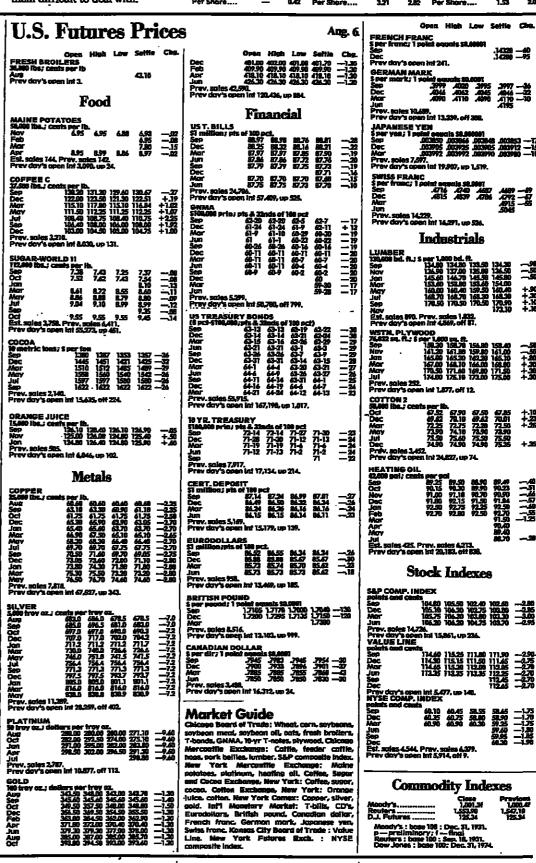
The work force had opposed the division of AEG into cavital and

division of AEG into capital and consumer goods subsidiaries, but Mr. Rubke said workers now realize that there is no alternative. A plan to sell a major portion of AEG's third major area of business, home electronics, to Grundig AG is still under discussion.

United, the 20th largest U.S. in-

COMPANY REPORTS

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U.S. Money Rates Ang. 6 Saudi Prince to Visit Turkey The Associated Press

ANKARA — Prince Tallal bin
Aziz of Saudi Arabia, a brother of
King Fahd, will go to Turkey Sanday for a two-day visit to discuss

analyla tomicm investments in Prev. 15-15% 10% 17.06 12.50 10.62 9.86 10.76 10.50 10.80 Closes 15.00 10% 11.00 12.50 10.59 10.34 11.18 10.59 10.59 possible tourism investments in Turkey, officials said Friday.

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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Latin Rhythms By Mary Virginia Orna:

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BOOKS

THE THEATER WE WORKED FOR The Letters of Engene O'Neill to Kenneth Macgowan Edited by Jackson R. Bryer, with the assistance of Ruth M. Alvarez. With introductory essays by Travis Bogard. 274 pp. \$25. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WHETHER they were events in his own life or in his plays, Eugene O'Neill did not believe in acci-dents, and his first letter to the critic and producer Kenneth Macgowan was animated by this sense of the in-evitable. "I feel, somehow, as if I'd known you for a long time," he wrote in 1921, "and that we were fated for a real friendship." The two men did, in fact, go on to become colleagues in the theater, and over the years they would exchange dozens of letters — letters now collected in this useful if somewhat limited volume.

Since most of Macgowan's letters and telegrams to O'Neill have disappeared, the correspondence tends to be curiously one-sided, and many of O'Neill's notes are little more than routine exchanges about finances and travel plans. Still, as the book's editors point out, the letters - buttressed by Travis Bogard's judicious introductory essays — illuminate "the unique bond formed between these two men with a common vision of what the American theater could and must be," and as such provide a welcome addition to the existing canon of work on America's only Nobel Prizewinning playwright. If the resonance of these letters is greater for the read-er already familiar with the details of O'Neill's story, they also serve as a pleasant enough introduction to his life and works.

When O'Neill and Macgowan first met, they were still struggling to articulate their respective careers, and their friendship would help both to achieve clearer self-definition: O'Neill as a playwright who would forge a native, tragic stage literature; and Macgowan as a gifted producer, help-ing others to realize their talents. Although he was the same age as O'Neill -both studied with Professor George Pierce Baker at Harvard — Macgowan quickly became a kind of mentor for the playwright; his interest in theater aesthetics, masks and psychiatry would leave a lasting imprint on many of the writer's early and middle plays. Together with the stage designer Robert Edmond Jones, O'Neill and Macgowan soon formed the famous triumvirate that ran the Experimental Theater at the Provincetown Play-house during the early 1920s. The the-ater, in O'Neill's words, was to emphasize "imaginative new interpretation" and "experimentation in pro-duction," and in the course of three seasons it did stage several critical and popular successes, including such O'Neill works as "Desire Under the Elms" and "The Great God Brown."

Friendly Squabbling

By 1926, however, commercial considerations had increasingly come to dictate the theater's policies, and after some friendly squabbling, the triumvi-rate disbanded. Following a difficult period in which he floundered for direction, Macgowan went on to a substantial career in Hollywood as a producer at RKO and 20th Century-Fox - he worked on such movies as "Little Women," "Lifeboat" and "Jane Eyre" - and O'Neili soon found a new producer in Lawrence Languer

and the Theater Guild. Even though their professional association ended, the two men remained friends, and their correspondence begins to take on a more casual, personal tone. Whereas the early letters concerning the Experimental Theater are filled with lofty philosophical speculation about the purpose of dra- espearean actors, which closed 15 matic art and forgettable exchanges months ago because of heavy losses.



about the merits of casting one actor over another, the later ones give a sharper sense of the monumental passions and daily frustrations that marked O'Neill's life.

While still married to Agnes, his second wife, O'Neill enlisted Macgowan's aid in secretly sending roses to his new love, the beautiful and tempestuous Carlotta Monterey, who would become his "wife, mistress, mother, nurse." Letters written during a trip to Europe with Carlotta are filled with exclamation points and informed by a spirit of romantic infa-tuation ("I wander about foolish and goggle-eyed with joy"); others, revil-ing Agnes and her friends, reveal an uglier, more paranoid side ("if she refuses to get a divorce I can eventually starve her into it").

As O'Neill struggles to find language capable of expressing his emotions, his letters depict, in a kind of shorthand, many of his lasting concerns and preoccupations. His hypo-chondria, his bouts with alcohol, his contempt for actors and, of course, his furious idealism and determination to shun the middle course in favor of finding something deeper and more real — these all are portrayed.

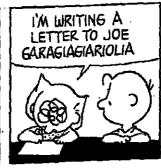
His last letters to Macgowan, however, become considerably shorter and more cryptic. Geographical distance and diverging concerns, after all, have separated the two friends: by the late '30s Macgowan was busy producing films; and O'Neill had isolated himself at Tao House to work without distraction. A degenerative nerve disor-der would prevent the playwright from finishing his long-planned cycle of 11 plays, and he spent his final days in a Boston hotel room, seeing no one except his doctor and nurse and Carlotta. He no doubt had intimations of his fate when he wrote Macgowan in 1941: "Production isn't that important. It can always wait. Writing can't."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Canadian Closes Old Vic Deal

The Associated Press LONDON - Edwin Mirvish, a Canadian businessman, has closed a deal for the Old Vic theater. Mirvish, whose offer of just under \$1 million was the high bid for the Old Vic on June 24, plans to bring musical comedies to the former mecca of Shak-

I'M GONNA HELP YOU WITH YOUR BASEBALL PROBLEM, BIG BROTHER.







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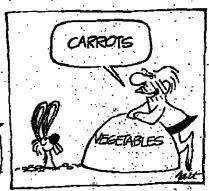
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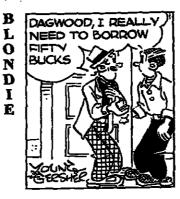
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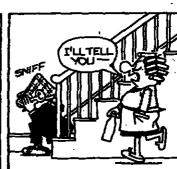
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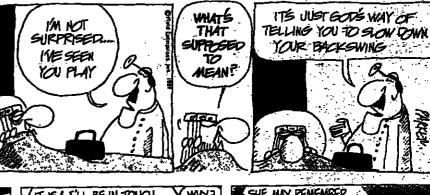
















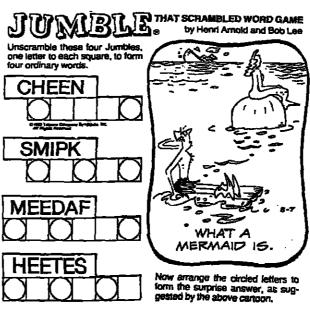












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FIRONT

Oberkfell, Mura Down Pirates for Cards, 7-3

to lead the Giants to a 5-2 decision

Orioles 5, Royals 1

timore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter to spark the Orioles' 5-

1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five

innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off

Twins 8, Angels 6

ington hit a three-run homer in the

third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to

the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring sin-

gles to propel Minnesota to an 8-6

Rangers 7, Yankees 2

drove in four runs - two coming

Charlie Hough scattered eight hits

over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2

Tigers 7, Blue Jays 4

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a

Standings

\$1. Louis Pittsburgh Montreal

New Yark Chicago

In New York, Dave Hostetler

triumph over California

on a first-inning home run

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Wash-

In the American Legaue, in Bal-

ed by Our Staff From Dispatches ST. LOUIS — Ken Oberkfell hit a pair of two-run doubles and Steve Mura pitched a four-hitter as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7-3, here Thursday night in a game called in the bottom of the fifth inning after a rain delay of two hours 15 min-

Oberkfell's hits, in the second and third, came off Larry McWilliams (7-5). David Green, just called up from Triple-A Louisville, singled and doubled for the winners,

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

scoring twice and driving in a run. Mura (9-7) struck out five and walked two.

Pirate Manager Chuck Tanner was dissatisfied with the way the umpires handled matters. On a yellow pad, he made detailed notations of how hard it was raining and when the lightning, which flashed periodically, had started. He said he would ask Pittsburgh General Manager Harding Peter-

son to protest the game.
Said Bob Engel, the umpires' crew chief: "There were two storms coming back-to-back We waited two hours, and we think that was fair. It didn't ease off."

Dodgers 3, Braves 2

In Los Angeles, Ron Cey's sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th gave the Dodgers a 3-2 triumph over Atlanta.

Expos 9, Phillies 2

In Philadelphia, Joel Youngblood drove in three runs and Tim Wallach hit his first career grandslam home run to highlight an 18-hit attack and help Montreal snap a three-game losing streak with a 9-2 rout of the Phillies.

Cubs 5, Mets 1

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over over New York.

Reds 4, Padres 2

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

Giants 5, Astros 2

In San Francisco, Bill Laskey pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save



Gary Player, right, offers congratulations to Ray Floyd on the leader's record-breaking first-round 63 in the PGA tournament.

Floyd, on Record 63, Leads PGA by 3

By Gary Pomerantz Washington Post Service
TULSA, Okla, - It was the kind

of situation that sentences men to breaking down, not breaking par. Again, the heat was condemning

Thursday — a typical tiptoe through Tulsa at 102 degrees Farenheit (39 C). And the par-70 Southern Hills Country Club was its usual conspiring and conniving 6,682-yard self. But Ray Floyd played it cool. And straight.

Missing only three fairways, two
greens and no opportunities. Floyd
shot a course-record 63 to take a

Golfers Association champion-"It's the best round of golf I've ever played" said Floyd of his 33-30 masterpiece.

"I've had two weeks off. I'm

rested. This isn't a surprise to me. I

three-shot lead over Bob Gilder

and Greg Norman after the first round of the 64th Professional

knew my game was in shape." Floyd's was the best-ever first-round PGA championship score, breaking Bobby Nichols' 64 in 1964. It also tied Bruce Cramp-ton's second-round 63 in 1975 for

the best-ever round at a PGA the rightly observed. "If they bogey the first hole, they're already eight shots back." Four shots behind Floyd were Nick Faldo, Rex Caldwell and Fred Couples (who shot a PGA-Fred Couples (who shot a PGA-record 29 on the back nine). Vance Heafner, Mark Pfeil, John Jack-son, Jim Simons and David Graham are at 68; the group at 69 included Tom Jenkins, Dan Halldorson, Jim Booros, Mark Hayes, Isao Aoki and Calvin

Only 17 of the field of 150 bettered par. While Floyd was embarrassing the course — he had nine straight 3s, from Nos. 6 through 14 — the course was embarrassing almost

evervone else. There was Jack Nicklaus (a 74), depositing a 5-iron fairway shot into the pond by the 13th green.

Of the double-bogey hole and his miserable round in general, Nicklaus said, "Basically, I got what I deserved. I'm not history and Day Lond like it."

yet. But I feel like it." There was Hale Irwin (a 73) mishitting a 6-iron from the 15th fair-way to the 16th tee, then chopping a chip over a trap and past the 15th green. The ball stopped by the leader board — the closest Irwin, who has earned \$2 million in his career, got to the board all

Then there was Tom Watson, in search of his first PGA title and his record-tying third grand slam victory this year. Watson shot a 72. Said he: "The golf course won

By the time Watson teed off on the first hole, Floyd was in the interview tent. "The fact I'm sitting here at seven-under puts pressure on the guys just getting started,"

Floyd ranks fourth on the 1982 tour earnings list (\$240,409) and has already won the Memorial Tournament and the Memphis Classic. Thursday he played a classic

sic round: 11 pars, seven birdies.

After parring the first six holes,
Floyd, 39, set off on a streak that bettered par again and again. He birdied Nos. 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 18.

Perspective

With the heat seemingly hot enough to split the woods and melt the irons in his hands, Floyd kept a wet towel around his neck and his drives in the fairway.

His birdies on No. 12 and No. 18 — Southern Hills' most feared and revered par fours — put Floyd's round in perspective. The 444-yard 12th is a dogleg left with a green protected by a creek in front and enveloped by three traps. Arnold Palmer, who shot a 74 Thursday, has called it

one of America's best par fours.

Palmer made the hole famous in the 1970 PGA, when he put his second shot into the weeds by the creek and then kept his shoes on while standing knee-deep in water to hit his third. He said then, "I was worried about a snake biting

me in the foot."
Thursday, the 12th left a lot of players snake-bitten. Both Nicklaus and Watson double-bogeyed it; Tom Kite and Bruce Lietzke, both with 73s, bogeyed it, as did

Floyd simply hit his driver 260 yards down the fairway and then dropped a five-iron to within 15 feet of the hole to set up a birdie.

dogleg right with a fairway that rolls unforgivingly to the right and with a green that tilts errant putts somewhere near Oklahoma City, Floyd hit another excellent drive

before putting a 6-iron to within 10 feet — another birdie. Floyd is known for holding a lead once he gets it ("I'm more aware when I'm ahead early, that's all"). He said after the round that broke the course-record 65s he and Lee Trevino shot in 1970: "I'm much more in control now than ever before. Maybe it's maturity, maybe it's experience. It is my 20th year on the tour.

"I'm not an analyzing person, but you have to recognize your strengths and liabilities.

"Every player will say Nicklans has beaten them through the years with his head."

Thursday, Nicklans was scratching his head. He played the final II holes like the Americans played the Battle of the Bulge — bunker to bunker. He also spent his share of time in the Bermuda-grass rough. "The last time I remember any rough being this bad," Nicklaus said, "was the last time I played here."

Gilder shot a enviable round of equilibrium (33-33), yet still had a warning for the merry minority who bettered par: This golf who bettered par: This golf course will catch up with them. I'd be happy to finish the tournament at four-under."

But Floyd was ready to keep

playing it straight.
"I don't think the way I'm playing is something that will go sour in my sleep tonight," he said. "It's the best golf I've ever played. It's a great time to play it, too."

Arraya Upsets Wilander, 7-6, 7-6

two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener. Jerry Ujdur pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled raya of Peru, mixing strong fore-hand slams with unnerving drop shots, upset third-seeded Mats home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-Major League

Wilander of Sweden, 7-6, 7-6, Thursday in the third round of men's singles at the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis tournament. Arraya will play No. 5 seed José

Thursday's Line Scores

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The Associated Press Higueras of Spain in Friday's 6 before willing the tie-breaker INDIANAPOLIS — Pablo Arquarterfinals. Another quarterfinal seven points to five. match will pit second-seeded José-Luis Clerc of Argentina, the two-time defending champion, against seventh-seeded American Mel Purcell, who has lost here to Clerc in each of the past two years.

In a match that lasted nearly three hours, the No. 2 women's seed, Kathy Rinaldi, outlasted fellow American and No. 13 seed Susan Mascarin, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, to advance to Friday's semifinals. The top-seeded women, Romanian Virginia Ruzici, rallied from a 4-1 deficit in the first set to down Michelle Torres of the United States,

Clerc gained the quarterfinals only after losing the first set, 6-7, to Guy Forget. Clerc won the final two sets, 6-3, 6-3. "I'm really tired. I had to work hard," Clerc said of his match with the 17-year-old Frenchman.

Purcell, who lost to Clerc in the final round two years ago and in the quarters last year, took out American Jimmy Brown, 6-3, 6-4. Higueras, runner-up to Jimmy Connors in the 1978 tournament, moved to the confrontation with Arraya by beating Gilles Moretton of France, 6-3, 6-3

Arraya, 20 and seeking his first major championship as a professional, beat the favored Wilander in two tie-breakers. The 17-yearold Wilander, who is ranked ninth in the world after winning the 1982 French Open, was leading, 5-4, and was within one point of taking the second set. But Arraya held serve and tied the set at 5-5 and 6-

matches, Bonnie Gadusek, the No. 4 seed, had an easy time with South Korean Duk Hee Lee, 6-2, 6-0, while No. 7 seed Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia coasted past Australian Dianne Fromholtz, 1-6.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUAYAOUIL, Ecuador - Vic-

tor Davis of Canada turned in a

time of two minutes, 14.77 seconds

to break the world record in the

men's 200-meter breaststroke

team set a world mark of 3 min-

in both events earlier this week,

team at the 1978 world champion-

Davis, 18, broke the record of

2:15.11 set in 1976 by David Wilkie of Britain. Davis' effort also

erased Wilkie's meet record of

utes, 19.26 seconds

2:18.31 set in 1978.

In other women's quarterfinal

Canadian Sets Record in 200-Meter Breaststroke breaststroke earlier in the week. "I

really drove for the wall," he said. "I didn't want the world record to get away from me at the end."
"A lot of credit goes to my coach" — Clifford Berry — "and my own dedication," said Davis, Thursday night at the World Swimming Championships Mean-while, the U.S. 400-meter relay who swims five hours a day in workouts. "Classify myself as a fighter — my family's always been associated with boxing. My family

is tough, and that's helped me."

Robertas Joulpa of the Societ Rowdy Gaines, the world-record holder in the men's 100-meter and Union, who dogged Davis throughout, finished second in 200-meter freestyle who was upset 2:14.77. American John Moffett, swam the anchor leg for the winners. The previous relay record, 3:19.74, had been set by the U.S. with a 3:18.54, was the bronze medalist

Davis' was the third individual

pointed at not having lowered her

record established during the 10own world record of 57.93, "I don't know why I went so slow the day competition. Earlier, East German Petra Schneider broke the first 50 meters," she said. "I felt world mark in the women's 400great, but it just wasn't there. I'm meter individual medley and Brahappy to be world champion, but I'm not happy at all with that zilian Ricardo Prado established a world best in the men's 400-individual medley. "She was so confident that may

Mary T. Meagher of the United be she was too relaxed," said U.S. Coach Mark Schubert. "There was States broke her own meet record just no question that she was going to win. But I think she's more in the 100-meter butterfly with a 59.41 clocking. Meagher had snapped American Joan Pennington's 1978 meet mark of 1:00.20, ready to swim a good time in the 200. Her sprint work hasn't been as strong lately." during the morning preliminaries with a clocking of 1:00.14. East German Ines Geissler fin-But Meagher said she was disap-

ished second with a 1:00.36 and Meagher's teammate, Melanie Buddemeyer, took the bronze with a 1.00,40.

Soviet Winner

Vladimir Salnikov and Sviatoslav Semenov of the Soviet Union took the gold and silver medals in the men's 400-meter freestyle. Salnikov, the world record-holder (3:49.57), turned in a 3:51.30, which broke his meet record by sixty-four hundredths of a second. Semenov was clocked in 3:51.43, and East German Sven Lodziewski took the bronze in 3:51.84.

East German Ute Gewinger, the world record-holder in the women's 100-meter breaststroke, set a meet record with a time of 1:09.14. Her mark broke the record of 1:10.31 set in 1978 by Russian Julia Bugdanuva.

American Kim Rhudenbaugh Anne Ottenbrite of Canada deadheated at 1:11.03 to share the silver; Svetlana Varganova of the Soviet Union was fourth in 1:12.19.

The Americans took a gold in the women's platform diving com-petition when Wendy Wyland railied to overtake Ramona Menzel of East Germany, 538.78 points to 417.99. Wyland had entered the finals in second place. Jihong Zhou of China won the bronze with 399.78 points.



Shortstop Chris Speier held the ball long enough to get the Phils' Manny Trillo on a first-inning force Thursday in Philadelphia.

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THE NEW YORK

WHOLE NO: ZIAPS. EUROPEAN EDITION-PARIS. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1998-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BASEBALL

Mational League LOUIS—Optioned Ti-ler, to Louisville of

POOTBALL Notional Football League BUFFALO—Released Darvi Wilkerson, nose



Davis indicated that he had worked on his turns since finishing second in the 100-meter ORLEANS AC SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Graff Hoo detensive linemon. Cut Rufus Crawford, run bock, and Charles Ussery, defensive tockle. HOCKEY DETROIT-Named Billy Dec head of U.S. MINNESOTA-Acquired Rollie COLLEGE TEXAS TECH—Announced the resignation im Garner, assistant athletic director, ecome othletic director at Appalochian S Rowdy Gaines, after anchoring a world-record 400-meter relay. ESCORTS & GUIDES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INTERNATIONAL (Continued From Back Page)

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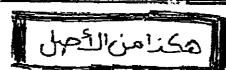
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The Song of Pipestone

By Dan Sullivan Los Angeles Times Service

DIPESTONE, Minn. - "The first performance of this pageant was notable not only because of its pioneer start under many difficulties but because it was rained out." So says the pro-

At this time of year, tepees are set up around town, meaning it's time for Pipestone's annual Song of Hiawatha pageant.

The Hiawatha pageant is representative of about 100 outdoor historical dramas staged across the United States every summer. It is not as well known as "The Lost Colony" in Roanoke, Va., or "Ramona" in Hemet, Calif., but it is no small enterprise. (This year's budget tops \$60,000.) The Hiawatha Pageant runs for

three weekends every summer out at the quarry, and families come from all over Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa to see it. Saturday Review magazine, it is said, once ran a story about the pageant under the headline "The Oberammergan of the Plains."

mergan of the Plains."

The pageant is based on Longfellow's "The Song of Hiawatha."
and the connection with the town
is not farfetched. Early in the
poem, Gitche Manito, the Great
Spirit, calls the tribes "to the great Red Pipestone Quarry' and commands them to live like brothers.

Volunteer Cast

Longfellow had learned of the Pipestone quarry — from which the Sioux and other nations took soft red rock for their ceremonial pipes - from the writings of the explorer-artist George Catlin. "I am afraid I shall never look with mortal eye on the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry," the aging poet wrote in 1879, declining an invitation to the new town's Fourth of July celebration.

July 4 is still an event in Pipestone (pop. 4,887), and in August there is the Pipestone County Fair. But nothing tops the pageant, produced by the Hiawatha Club. Its volunteer cast approaches 200, de-pending on what else there is to do that weekend and everyone in town seems to have played in it at least once.

The Hiawatha Club's major activity the rest of the year is improving the pageant's setting. (The show itself is pretty well frozen, es-pecially since the narration and dialogue were recorded by some un-

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seasons back). Originally, the audience sat on the grass and watched the show across a lagoon by the illumination of auto headlights. Now there is a graded audience area, a cement-block control tower with all manner of spotlights and tape decks, a concessions building, dressing rooms, and a bar for members of the Hiawatha Club.

The pageant begins with a re-cording of authentic Sioux war chants, accompanied by a sort of Indian costume parade. What follows is not authentic Indian material and did not really pretend to be. It is, however, a fair representa-tion of Longfellow's view of the Noble Red Man. If you cringe at the finale - Hiawatha sailing off to the Happy Hunting Grounds behind a friar wielding a large crucifix — you cannot deny its connection with the poem.

The Paddling Love Call

But when Hiawatha and Minnehaha paddle out into the lake, it is hard to justify a taped voice from the darkness singing The Indian Love Call."

In general, however, the pageant treats its characters with dignity and keeps the audience watching. It is a bit like watching a widescreen movie filmed entirely in long shot. The action pans from one set to another: the lovers canoeing across the water, Hiawatha's village with its night fires, the riverbank where he wrestles with the corn god, the waterfall where

he kills the snakes. The acting is mostly physical, a matter of timing: You run up the hill and know how to take the plunge into the lagoon. It is demanding enough to require two Hiawathas per show. The evening's emotional coloration is mostly provided by the actors' taped voics, which are properly restrained.

The show lasts about two hours and gets a little drowsy toward the end. Any theater person could think of a dozen visual tricks to jazz it up. But, then, it is a pageant, not a play — a local celebration of summer that everybody knows by heart. Abrupt changes would be

Still, if the Hiswaths Club can make gradual improvements in the grounds, why not in the show? A good start would be to throw out "Indian Love Call."

Art Buchwald is an vacation.

Donald Richie An 'Ideal Spectator' Sums Up His 37 Year Of Interpreting Japan's Cultural Scene

An 'Ideal Spectator' Sums Up His 37 Years

By Christine Chapman İnternational Herald Tribune

TOKYO - "I can't imagine Gertrude and Alice and Scott sitting around a Tokyo coffee shop talking about literature," Donald Richie said one afternoon as he sipped a cola in a coffee shop overlooking a summer garden in the middle of the city.
"Japan is not France, Tokyo not Paris of

the expatriates. Here it's a different kind of expatriate colony made up of little groups of foreigners, businessmen, writers, artists, who are mainly interested in the culture and the

"I am an expatriate who sits in Japan di-vorced from his country and unable, through disinclination, to be part of this one."

Richie, who has lived in Japan off and on

for 37 years, is internationally recognized as the foremost Western authority on Japanese cinema. His books have appeared in English, Japanese, French, Italian and German. He lectures abroad on film and theater, and edits and translates Japanese movies for foreign

Richie is also an articulate American spokesman on Japanese culture. He has written 25 books about Japan, not only on film—
"Japanese Cinema," "The Films of Akira Kurosawa," "Ozu," "The Japanese Movie: An Illustrated History" — but on the Japanese character. Among these are the engrossing travel book "The Inland Sea"; a study on "The Jananese Tattoo": two novels set in Japan, "This Scorching Earth" and "Compan-ions of the Holiday"; "The Gardens of Ja-pan"; "The Masters' Book of Ikebana"; pan"; "The Masters' Book of Ikebana"; "Modern Japan: Living Tradition"; and, most recently, the amusing "Zen Inklings," a book of stories and woodcuts.

"I write about various things because they offer insights into Japan," Richie said. "From my point of view everything is coherent. I want paradigms for Japan as a whole, for what it is to be Japanese." He enjoys concocting aphorisms: "One of the ways to best understand Japan is not to have too high an opinion of wherever you came from."

Mixed Feelings

Richie, 58, was born in Lima, Ohio, True to his aphorism, he admits to mixed feelings about the United States, to which he returns each year to visit his mother and to lecture. "I would not choose to be Japanese, however, so I am the ideal spectator, not involved - well, maybe emotionally involved, but still a dispassionate observer. Who would I be if I hadn't come to Japan? A shoe-store salesman

In "The Inland Sea," a journey of self-discovery as well as a narrative guide to the inner sea and islands of southwestern Japan, Richie writes: "Anyone coming to Japan is, in a way, already escaping the worst. . . . Now, to escape is no sentimental gesture, it is

Richie left Ohio as a teen-ager to join the Merchant Marine, and served in the Atlantic during World War II. After the war, he asked



Expatriate Richie: Married to Japan.

the U.S. government for a civilian job in an occupied country. For three years he worked in Japan as a clerk-typist — "I was the typing champ of my class" - and then he returned to the United States to take a degree in English literature at Columbia University in New

After graduating in 1953, he went back to Japan and began a series of "jobs that kept me going" — as a film critic for the Pacific Stars and Stripes newspaper and later for The Japan Times; as a teacher of American litera-ture at Waseda University. During the 1960s he traveled in Europe, working in film stu-dios, but he returned to Japan for a part of each year. He was married in 1962, divorced in 1967. From 1968 to 1973 he was the curator of film at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Since 1973 he has lived in Tokyo, now in the shita-machi, a central district that was unbombed and retains its temples and

cemeteries.
"I work there every morning until noon; in the afternoon, I make my living by consulting and editing; in the evenings I play."

Pictic does what he

Playful but prolific, Richie does what he calls "occasional writing," a weekly book re-view column for The Japan Times called Asian Bookshelf," and essays for a variety of Asian-oriented magazines. He is a popular lecturer in both English and Japanese, in which he is fluent. This spring and summer he has been conducting a monthly series of classic Japanese movies of the 1950s and '60s at International House in Roppongi. His largely foreign audiences appreciate his incisive criticism — and the English subtitles — in a country where few visitors see domestic films be-

cause they don't speak the language.
He is loyal to the movies of the '50s and '60s, such as "Tokyo Story," "Seven Samurai," "Rashomon" "Ikiru." In those days, he rai," "Rashomon" "Ikiru." In those days, he said, "the Japanese made exciting films because it was a director's cinema. Today the Japanese film industry is moribund. It's a dinosaur shop. It actively discourages new talent and uses company backs to produce films which are devoid of contemporary interest.

"Responsibility has been taken away from the director and given to producers, the money men. They make monster, paniku [panic] pictures, or 'youth' films. The motion picture business is in a state of great economic stress because of the tremendous overhead and the retreat of the audience. Japanese are not addicted to movies anymore. With their new money and leisure, they're interested in cars, homes, sports.

"Still the old traditions continue in full force, covered with a very thin veneer of modernity. Here we have a ringside seat at one of the greatest spectacles of the 20th century, when cultures clash. It gives a purpose in life one wouldn't have otherwise." Althought he calls himself a romantic, he is

an astute observer of the modern Japanese spirit. A realist who considers the Japanese pragmatic and "common-sensical," Richie writes in "The Inland Sea" that "the Japanese are resolutely of the here and the now, and this, to be sure, limits them." They are a people, he contends, who are

"literally not conscious of self, and they literally have no conscience — Western man's pride and pain — at all."

Richie is afflicted with the ambivalence

about Japan that strikes most foreigners who live here for any length of time. It is a lovehate syndrome, and one also recognizes it in Japan's tolerance of its Western residents. Japan is a land of competition for the Japanese, but it gives foreigners an audience for what we do and a latitude for what we want In his writings Richie describes a sexually

permissive Japan in which zen acolytes reach satori while making love and travelers come to realize that "sex makes the ideal souvenir." In person, though, he demurs: "One doesn't want to become a sexual imperialist, an exploiting sexual beachcomber. I came to Japan from Ohio with original sin in all my genes. In the 1930s and 1940s America was the land of the polymorphous perverse; Japan was a candy store for my generation. It's a country where repressions are nominal and

based on codes of social decency. Richie is writing a movie book on the director Shohei Imamura, updating "Japanese Cinema," revising the Kurosawa book and working on a "major statement" about Japan. Last spring he wrote a novel that he will "let rest for a couple of years."

"I ought to do a good deal more than I do." he said, smiling, flourishing his cigarette hold-er. "But, I am in stage three of the three classical stages in the attitude of foreigners toward Japan; the first being euphoria, then disillusion, and the third, happily married and accepting.
"Lafcadio Hearn's suphoria crept along

forever. I skipped stage two and am now definitely in three. I can sit back, excluded, accepting, and look, dispassionatey, at Japan."

PEOPLE Reagan Gets Slow Lift

room - because he got stuck for five minutes in a White House elevator. "I don't know just how to approach this and tell you why we are late." the president said, a little sheepishly, to representatives of the National Health Fair programs. "In 18 months it never happened. What really scared me was when the gentleman who's been here for many many years, who was with us, said it never happened. We had plenty of time to get acquainted." With him were Richard Schweicker, secretary of health and human services. T.H. health and human services; T.H. Bell, secretary of education; the elevator operator, Freddy Mayfield; and a Secret Service agent. Mayfield later said the elevator actually had been stuck before between the ground floor and main first floor, where the dining room is — but not with a president aboard. "I asked the president what hap-pened when the elevator stopped." said deputy press secretary Larry M. Speakes. "He said, "We looked at each other for a while and The 200 or so people waiting in the dining room noticed that the lights flickered. Later it was learned that a fire in a power station nearby had caused problems in a wide area of Washington. Reagan once got stuck in a hotel elevator in Los Angeles, and during his 1980 campaign he escaped a crowd in a lob-by by ducking into an elevator that took him to the top floor and promptly came down to the lobby again — four times. After he left the state dining room, Reagan said, "I believe I'll take the stairs

Fleet Street thought it had spotted a terribly expensive gift from Prince Charles around Princess Diana's neck. But Buckingham Palace quickly took the romance—and the money—right out of the story. Friday morning editions reported that a diamond and pead necklede worn by Diana at the necklace worn by Diana at the christening Wednesday of her son, Prince William, was a "thank-you" gift, worth about \$171,000, from the 33-year-old heir to the throne. "£100,000 Love Gift from Charles to Diana," bannered the Daily Mirror. "Charles Says It With £100,000," announced the Daily Star. But a Buckingham Palace spokesman. Warwick Hutchings, said: "The necklace in question was definitely not a gift from the

-I need the exercise."

President Reagan was a bit late to a ceremony in the state dining stand its value is something in the say who did buy the necklace. * * *

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Dan Caton paid his dollar picked up the sledgehammer and took three swings at an already battered Fiat - a gimmick to raise grocery money for his laid-off col-leagues. We try to help one another out," said the 30-year veteran steelworker at J&L Steel Corp.'s Aliquippa Works in Reaver, Pa. "I feel good hitting it. Fin taking out my frustrations on it because too many of my fellow work.
ers have lost their jobs." The steel workers were bashing foreign cars to raise food money for workers whose unemployment benefits have been exhausted in the steel industry's worst shump in 50 years. A Chevrolet dealer donated lot space and agreed to match the money raised from hammering Fiats and Toyotas donated by an auto wrecker. "We're just a group auto wrecker. "We re just a group of people helping a group of people," said Joseph Druzisky, a sales manager. Money from the six-day effort goes to United Steelworkers Local 1211, which hopes to raise \$100,000.

A West German photographer has filed a complaint in Verviers, Belgium, against King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden, charging that the monarch damaged his tapners during a picture-taking session. A police spokesman said Heinz Schmidt and other photographers were taking pictures of the vacationing king at the home of the tioning king at the home of the monarch's brother in law Rail. Sommerlath in nearby Eupen When the session was over, he said, Schmidt refused to leave and kept taking pictures. The king yanked the camera from Schmidt's hands, and the photographer was led away by members of the king's party, the spokesman said. The camera was given to police, but Schmidt, who was on assignment for the West German newspaper Bild Zeitung, said it was damaged. * * *

Marc Rathenheimer, 30, of But Branch South Africa, won the first prize a gold medal and 1 million pesetas (about \$10,000) — at the seventh international piano contest at Santander, Spain. Oleg Volkov, 22, of the Soviet Union, was second and Yves Rankt, 22, of France, was third. A total of 63 pianists from 26 countries participated.

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